The Bombay Gazette,

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S. BURSTALL & Co.,
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THE A 1 Ship CROWN POINT with immediate despatch for New York. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES REYNELL,
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Bombay, Ice House, June 9th 1862.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE first Class Barque ALICE, 348 Tons, Captain Coleman, will sail on or about the end of June. For freight apply to,

CANJEE LILLADHUR & Co.,
Musjid Bunder.

June 11th, 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.) Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M., on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship ORISSA (1,650 Tons, and 550 H. P.), Captain A. Parish, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 14th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 18th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

12th June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

For Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire.

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For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 10th June 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Dora*, H. Rose, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's side.

Landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading should be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Agents for Captain Rose.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Sam Mendel* from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ellwood will not be responsible for the condition of packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel*.

Bombay, 9th June 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Melecete*, G. Gauld, Master, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's side.

Landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading should be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Agents for Captain Gauld.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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LOST between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd June instant, between the Bank of Bombay and the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a small Circular Gold Locket containing grey hair; any one who may find the same and will bring it to the English Hotel, Military Square, will (if required) be paid three times the intrinsic value of the Locket.

N. B.—The Locket has a deep indentation on one side

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

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AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

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To view see Mr. GAYNOR,
5 Forbes Street.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E Marshman. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

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TO LET.

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TO LET.

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Bombay, 29th May 1862.

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BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—and one in Lower Colaba.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY. All communications and orders to be addressed at Messrs. Pochajee Framjee & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

ALL and every persons and person having any claim upon or being indebted to the estate of Framjee Nourojee Dhondee, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who traded in Bombay in his own name and also under the style and firm of Eduljee Framjee & Co., are requested to send in such claims and to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned within 14 days from this day. Bombay, 5th June 1862.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE,
Administrator of the Estate and effects
of the abovenamed deceased.

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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE Just received ex *Vernon*—

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	16 „ „
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TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS.

TENDERS for the supply of Provisions to the Crews of the steamers as well as for Oil, Firewood and Water, for one year, will be received by the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company up to Tuesday next, the 17th instant.

Conditions and further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Company's Office.

L. C. de MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

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Bombay, Ice House, June 10th 1862.

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Haricots Verts	„	1	8	„
Julienne Soup	„	2	4	„
Do. Do.	„	1	6	½ Tin.
Pates Foies Truffled	„	4	4	„
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Do. Larks	„	3	4	„
Do. Seal	„	3	4	„
Do. Hare	„	3	4	„
Do. Fowl	„	3	4	„
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Do. with Truffles	„	3	8	„
Truffles	„	9	0	„
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A complete (Brass, Stringed, and Reed) Band of (50) performers, suitable for any large stations, or Depot for troops in India. The classification of the Instruments can be altered and adapted to circumstances, and the amount increased or lessened according to the number of Instruments required.

1 E flat Clarionet, Cocoa-wood, with white metal keys, rings &c.
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2 C. natural do. do. do.
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1 Bœhm Clarionet—a most perfect instrument for Solos.
6 First Violins (Primo) Cremona Models.
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Spare bows, bridges, strings, &c., in addition to the complete fit up which the above stringed instruments have.
3 Flutes, viz. Concert, third, and octave
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1 E flat double-tubed Metal Clarionette.
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1 45 inch Gong (or Orchestral) Drum with solid felt-headed beaters.
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The above complete set of Instruments can be used in every possible contingency likely to occur—the Stringed and Reed Instruments with Flutes forming with the Gong Drum a first class Band of 26 or more performers seldom met with on this side of India.

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6 Instruments all complete with the full complement of crooks, valves, and pistons, of the newest and most serviceable descriptions with a strongly fitted up and painted case for each Instrument. Cash for the whole Rs. 500.

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2 Cornet-a-pistons B. flat.
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1 Tenor Horn in B. flat & A. flat.
1 Euphonion in C. & B. flat.
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10 Instruments complete with all their appurtenances in strong black painted boxes. Cash for the whole set Rs. 800.

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1 Soprano Cornet in E. flat.
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4 Cornet-a-pistons in B. flat.
2 Trumpets in F.
2 Tenor Alt Horns F. & E. flat & E. flat & D. flat.
2 Baritones do C. & B. flat & B. flat & A. flat.
2 Euphonions in C. & B. flat.
1 Bombardon in E. flat & F.

16 Instruments complete in boxes with all their requisites, warranted in tune and tone. Cash for the whole 1450.

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1 E flat Cocoa-wood Clarionet best quality.
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1 Alt Horn in B. flat & A. flat.
1 Euphonion in C. & B. flat.
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16 Instruments of the first class quality all warranted in tune with each other and complete with the usual accompaniments of mouth pieces, reeds, boxes, &c. &c. Cash for the whole Rs. 1,500.

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Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

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PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... „ 24 „

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Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
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Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
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Bronze do. White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	„	„	24
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MADERIA, very old			42
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Do. Do. ...... Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	„	„	24
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Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	„	„	40
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do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„	50
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	No. 4	Green „	22
	Pts	„ „	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	Pts	„ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts		32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudeshimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
Port	Black Seal		28
	„	Pts...	14
	Red Seal		22
	„	Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Pale	Brown „	25
	Light Golden	Green „	28
	Pale	Yellow „	22
	Pale	White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	„	Pts...	21
	White	„ Bottles...	42
	„	Pts...	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
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2nd quality	Qts	„	36
Do.	Pts	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts	„	40
Do.	Pts	„	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts	„	40
Do.	Pts	„	20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts	„	32
Leoville	Qts	„	28
La Rose	Qts	„	26
Medoc	Qts	„	18
Do.	Pts	„	12
BRANDY—			
1st quality, Pale	Qts	„	34 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts	„	20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts	„	21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts	„	24
BEER—			
English bottled	Qts	„	6-8
English do.	Pts	„	4-4
PORTER	Qts	„	6-8
Ditto.	Pts	„	4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		„	40

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Deposit on application, 5s. per Share. It is calculated that this deposit will be sufficient for the early operations of the Association, but no Call to exceed 5s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors.

Francis Lascelles, Esq., Oak Hill Park, Hampstead (late Civil and Session Judge, India.)
Wm. Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., managing director (late superintendent engineer, India).
William Whiteside, Esq., 7, Westbourne-terrace, W.
Major Frederick Ditmas (late Madras Engineers). Croydon.
A. Steedman, Esq., merchant, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and 6, Upper Park-road, Hampstead.
David Brown, Esq., 146, Leadenhall-street.

Bankers.
Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett, and Co., 62, Lombard street.
The Oriental Bank Corporation, in India.

Solicitor.
R. D. Hughes, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Brokers.
Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Throgmorton-street.

Secretary.—E. J. Ray, Esq.

Offices.—2, New Broad-street, E.C.

Agents in India.
Bengal—M. A. Pillans, Esq., Calcutta.
Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fiott Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgages, and commissions on agency operations.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed in on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency. LAWRENCE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 12*th June* 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16 d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight......	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares........	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company........	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares...........	625	......	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares...........	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	......	Nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.........................	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..........................	,, 259 do.
Mexican Dollars.....................	,, 227 do.
German Crowns........................	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces....................	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£1 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready......	£2 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 2s. 6d.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China..............	No offers.
To Clyde............................	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 11TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	215 to 218
New Surat	,,	218 to 220
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	222 to 225
New Oomravuttee	,,	212 to 214
New Compta, ...	,,	212 to 213
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	284 to 285
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	205 to 207
New Varavul	,,	210 to 212
Khandeish	,,	190 to 195
New Poratenee	,,	214 to 215
New Accote	,,	220 to 222
New Mangalore	,,	214 to 215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590 to 1,595

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...	at Rs.	5-6 as. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat......	,,	7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).........	,,	32 to 33 nominal. 35 to 36 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)...	,,	26 to 27

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

THE Monsoon has set in since the 9th instant, which will cause the usual interruption in our communication with the Coast and the Interior.

The Import Market has manifested but little activity during the fornight. *Piece Goods* have suffered a slight decline in value, while *Yarns* with one or two exceptions, maintain previous rates. *Metals* generally are quiet with the exception of *Iron* which has some enquiry.

Our Export Market continued active and a good business was done in *Cotton* until the 4th instant, when the receipt of the English News by telegram via Galle of the 17th ultimo advising a panic in the Liverpool Cotton Market and that cotton will come out from America, caused a cessation of business. *Cotton* has since then remained quiet, awaiting further news expected by the English Mail of the 19th ultimo now due. *Seeds* are active and held for at dearer rates.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Piece Goods have not been dealt in largely during the fortnight, in consequence of the speculators having withdrawn from the market, and the dealers confining their purchases to local consumption. *Grey Shirtings* have been quitted, principally 40 in. light weights, to a limited extent on lower terms; the market closes quiet and former values are barely maintained. *Grey Longcloths* are dull and quiet at nominal values. *Grey Madapollams* in moderate enquiry at dearer rates. *Grey Printers* remain without enquiry. *Grey T. Cloths* can be moved at easier rates only. *Grey Domestics* shew no change. *Grey Jacconets* could fetch former prices. *Grey Mulls* and *Grey Drills* are quiet without sales.

Bleached Goods still shew no change for the better. A few trifling sales have transpired.

Colored and Printed Goods continue out of favour. In *Turkey Red Goods* there is little or nothing doing.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From the 24th ultimo to the 9th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

						Rs.	A.	P.	
5000	Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	8 lbs.	4 oz.	...	6	2	0	p. pce.
600	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	8	......	4	12	6	
400	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	2	......	6	0	6	
950	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	2	......	6	2	6	
800	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	12	......	4	15	3	
600	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6		......	4	7	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6		......	4	7	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8		......	6	2	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	1	0	
1400	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	¼	......	6	0	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	1	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	3	......	5	4	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	1	6	
750	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6		......	4	7	0	
2500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	4	6	
840	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5	5	......	3	13	0	
4000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	15	......	5	0	0	
2150	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	2	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	1	6	
1500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	1	0	
1000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	6	12	......	4	14	0	
1500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	6	14	......	5	0	0	
2200	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	6	12	......	4	13	0	
900	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	12	......	5	12	0	
1500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	6	14	......	4	15	0	
2000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8		......	6	0	0	
100	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7		......	5	1	0	
1500	,,	50 in, 38 yds,	10		......	7	1	0	
500	,,	50 in, 38 yds,	9	8	......	6	8	0	
1250	,,	50 in, 38 yds,	9		......	6	6	0	
500	,,	54 in, 38 yds,	11		......	7	12	0	
1700	,,	54 in, 38 yds,	10		......	7	11	0	
2500	,,	36 in, 38 yds,	6	4	......	4	11	0	

Grey Long Cloth.

1000	Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	9 lbs.		......	5	11	0	

Grey Madapollams.

4300	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	4 oz.	....	2	6	3	
1800	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3		......	2	4	3	
2550	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	2	12	......	2	0	0	
5000	,,	32 in, 20 yds,	3	6	......	2	9	0	
1500	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3		......	2	4	0	
4125	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	2	15	......	2	2	0	

Grey Jacconets.

420	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,	3 lbs.	4 oz	..	2	15	0	
3800	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	3	4	...	2	13	0	

Grey Dhotees.

9000	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,			......	2	4	0	2 each
3000	,,	45 in, 10 yds,			......	2	4	0	1 each

White Cambrics.

300	Pieces,	40 in, 12 yds.			......	3	4	0	p. pce.

Orange Prints.

2000	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds.			......	3	5	0	

T. Red Scarfs.

800	Pieces,	45 in, 2/4 yds,			......	1	0	6	
600	,,	45 in, 2/2 yds,			......	1	1	6	
1500	,,	56 in, 2/2 yds,			......	1	8	0	

T. Red Cambrics.

300	Pieces,	24 in, 28			......	5	3	0	

YARNS.—The demand for *Grey Twist* has slackened; a very small business was done during the fortnight. Former prices have been maintained, owing to the firmness of holders who do not possess large stocks. *Colored Yarns* are dull and quiet. Sales :—

20 Bales T. Red Yarn No. 30 to 60 ...... 1 12 0 p. lb.

METALS generally are quiet with the exception of *Iron* and *Lead* for which a better feeling exists. *Copper* of all descriptions is dull of sale and neglected; prices of *Braziers Sheathing*, and *South American* are nominal and quoted lower. *Yellow Metal* is also without enquiry and quoted Rs. 47 to 48. *Iron* has improved in demand and value; sales have been effected of *Swedish Bars* and *British Bars* at advance rates; *Sheets* and *Hoops* are quoted higher: Nail Rods barely maintain former prices. *Steel Tubs* are a trifle higher, though there is nothing doing in it; *Faggots* are unchanged. *Lead* has experienced some improvement. *Spelter* is unaltered in value and is little asked for. For *Tin Plates* the demand is limited, and there is little change to notice in them. *Quicksilver* is not in much demand; and supplies being plentiful, rates are again lower. Sales reported are :—

100 Tons British Bar Iron...........	at Rs.	26	0	0	p. cdy.
1000 Bundles Sheet	,,	6	2	0	p. cwt.
150 Tons Swedish Bar	,,	52	0	0	p. cdy.
100 ,, Do.	,,	53	0	0	
50 ,, Do.	,,	53	0	0	
200 Cwt. Pig Lead	,,	12	0	0	p. cwt.
200 ,, Yellow Metal Sheathing...	,,	46	6	0	

COCHINEAL is quiet and maintains former value.

SAFFRON suffered a change in value during the fortnight and is now worth Rs. 23 to 24.

COALS find slow sales at former prices; no improvement in the demand yet observable.

CORDAGE.—*Indian* remains unchanged; other descriptions are neglected and lower.

Cokes are neglected.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business was doing in this staple until the receipt of the telegraphic news from England of the 17th ultimo advising a panic in the Liverpool market, which caused a total cessation of business. Since then no sales have transpired, and prices are merely nominal. Further news is anxiously looked for by the English Mail now due, which will direct the course of the market. Sales reported are :—

Candies.		Rs. per Candy.
25	New Broach	236
50	,, Do.	237½
200	,, Surat..............	237
300	,, Dhollera	237 to 238
100	,, Do.	236
225	New Dholera	237
150	,, Do.	237 to 237½
150	,, Do.	237½
150	,, Do.	237½ to 238
650	,, Do.	238
500	,, Bownuggur	240½
1200	,, Do.	238
300	,, Akote	233
100	,, Do.	232
100	,, Compta	224
100	,, Do.	223½

WOOL.—The season may now be considered closed; stocks are small and held for high prices.

OIL SEEDS.—An increased demand exists for *Linseed* at advanced rates; stocks are small and held for at Rs. 6-6 annas. *Rapeseed* has similarly advanced in value, and held for Rs. 7-4 to 7-6 annas. Other *Seeds* are held for high prices and are without transactions. Sales are :—

2000 Cwt. Linseed........................	at Rs.	6	0	0	p. cwt.
1000 ,, Do.	,,	6	2	9	
2000 ,, Do.	,,	6	4	0	
1000 ,, Do.	,,	6	6	0	
2000 ,, Do.	,,	6	5	0	
2500 ,, Do.	,,	6	5	0	

COFFEE.—Owing to the scanty supplies, higher prices are asked for *Malabar*, *Mocha* and *Berbera*.

PEPPER.—There is very little doing at our quotations; *Malabar* is quoted Rs. 87 to 88, and *Bhutcoll* Rs. 95 to 96.

SALTPETRE.—*Bengal* and *Rajapore* are not in the maket; other descriptions can be had on easier terms.

MADDER-ROOT.—Remains unchanged.

HEMP.—Is dealt in to a trifling extent by Natives, and there is nothing particular to notice at present.

GUMS.—*Ammoniac* is scarce and held for higher rates; *Animic* and *Myrrh* in request at dearer rates.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY is very abundant, and discount at the Bank of Bombay stands now only three per cent. on Government Paper, and four per cent. on Private Bills. The last weekly return of the Bank is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	83,70,589
Other Deposits	,,	1,09,61,488
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	17,36,278
Rest	,,	3,73,406
	Rupees	2,66,66,761

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs.	17,33,385
Credits Deposits do. do. ...	,,	10,59,101
Bills discounted	,,	19,56,479
Government Securities	,,	16,46,370
Government Reserve in Cash	,,	43,70,589
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches ...	,,	1,59,00,837
	Rupees	2,66,66,761

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES were in good demand during the early part of the fortnight at advanced rates, but owing to large sales (to arrive from Calcutta and Madras) the rates have receded, and we now quote :—Fours, 94⅜; Fives, 106; and Fives and-a-half. 113¼ to 113½.

EXCHANGE on London. Very large transactions have taken place for *Document Bills* from 2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 0 7/16d. which is the present quotation, and for *Bank Bills* at 2s. 03/16d. *China Bank Bills* were sold at 5s. 0¼d.

On China, 60 days' sight Bills at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars

On Calcutta, Bills on demand, at Rs. 100¾ to 101.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.		per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 3 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	....	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
,, 1 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅜d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..........................	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 3 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
,, 1 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand	......	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............		1s. 11⅜d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..	2	per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4	,,
Deposits for 3 months	4	,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

H. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
3 Do. .... at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do. .... at	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
1 Do. .... at	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office) ...... at	1s. 11⅜d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight...............	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight...............	1s.	11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight...............	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight...............	1s.	11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight...............	1s.	11½d.
,, On demand On Scotland On Ireland	1s.	11⅜d.
Circular Notes.....................	s.	11⅛d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand.	2 per ct.	per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	4 do.	do.
Ditto do. 12 do............	5 do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 6 per cent.
On other Securities .... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	....	2s.		per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11⅜d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay 30th May 1861.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 10	Preston	Moffett.........	Liverpool 7 Feb.
11	Zouave	Griffiths	Calcutta 13 April.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 10 June.
	Alarm	Gibson.........	Sunderland 7 Feb.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison.........	Surat 10 June.
	Coringa (s)..............	Gray	Kurrachee 9 June.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
June 11	Lone Star	Dizer	Moulmain.
	War Spirit	Lukes	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Gant, and 15 natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—5 natives.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. R. B. Worthington; Lieut. Tyndell; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dunolly and two children; Lieut. Bozee; Captain and Mrs. Roberts; Lieut. W. H. Stone; Mr. C. E. Ashbnrner; Mr. W. Whiteman, and 14 deck.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Princess Somawatty*, Roy, bound to Singapore, obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Morayshire.—155 bags Coffee, 282¼ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Countess of Yarborough.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—8 cases Sundries, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla; 1 case Specimens of Natural History, Remington and Co.

Burlington.—46 pieces E. Teeth, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Bowanjee Allibhoy; 308 packages Cloves, 808 cwt. 18 lbs., Gooldass Madowjee.

Victory.—121 bags Saltpetre, 203 maunds, Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Tornado.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee.

Joshua.—25 bales Cotton, 78¾ cwt., [illegible] Furdoonjee; 66 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Pestonjee Jehangir.

Campbell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Mohundram Ramjus.

Barbora.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Floating Light.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jatha Megjee; 24 bales Cotton, 84 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Camperdown.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Edith Byrne.—32 bales Wool, 92 cwt., Ramlal Bhagchund; 11 bales Cotton, 39 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Ajmeer.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Levant.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Broughton Hall.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt, C. Furdoonjee.

Shard.—111 bales Cotton, 388¼ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Dayal Arrut and Co.; 1 case Work Boxes Toys, Watson, Bogle and Co.

Viscount Canning.—27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Nell Gwynn.—64 bales Cotton, 234 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

John Lynn.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 107 bags Sursee Seed, 106½ cwt., Heerjee Mooljee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Govind Hurree.

Morning Light.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 77 bales Cotton, 269½ cwt., Khetsee Ragowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramkristna Souzba and Co.

Rising Sun.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Pestonjee Jehangir.

Bates Family.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Heerjee Khetsee.

Douglas Castle.—91 bales Munjeet, 316 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Ewart, Latham and Co.

Dalkeith.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Virginia.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ramjee Jetha; 319 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 159½ cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee.

Ann Buckle.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Courjee Premjee; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Fernandez; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Heerjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—37 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensee and Co.; 16½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, E. H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 47 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Sons; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasson and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jasingbhoy Hutaising; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Guneshdas Kristnajee; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Jan Mohmed Abdool Khalub; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esab Soub and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Dewjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensee and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nensook Moolchund; 3 chests M. Opium, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 13½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramjus; 19 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Culliandas Nusserwanjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Mahomed Hubib; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 12½ chests M. Opium. 140 lbs. each, Kesrising Doongerseedass; 17 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Rahimon.—4 boxes Printed Books, 1042 Nos. E. Ahmed Moonsee; 31 packages Cloves, 37 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., Cuma Ramjee; 1 box Mecca Honey, 1½ cwt., Mohmedally Tyabally; 160 boxes and 4 barrels country Soap, 106 cwt. 3 qr. 19 lbs., G. Burstall & Co.; 1 case Printed Books 150 Nos. Goolum Hoson Dawoodbhoy;

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 package E. Saffron, 12 lbs. Cuma Ramjee; 3 boxs Gold Coins, Aga Mohamed Abdool Rusool.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Silver Dollars, Khan Mohmed Hubib; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Ruttonchund.

For Madras.

Steamer *Orissa*,—1 package Cochineal, 243 lbs.; 74 pieces Piece Goods, H. Abdoola H. Talub.

For Galle.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box C. Jumy Shawls, 1 piece, Goolam Hosson Abdool Cadur; 25 boxes Company's Rupees, 1,50,000, China Mercantile Bank; 83 boxes Specie, Oriental Bank Corporation.

For Calcutta.

Fort William.—400 packages Sulphur, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.........	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
20	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat) ...	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islds.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner) ...	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
619	Outram, (paddle), Neal ...	River Indus.
385	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White......	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ...	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
963 AnnBuckle, Tomlinson—W.&A.Graham&Co. (c.l. May 20)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 22)
639 Barbora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell&Co. (c.l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
848 Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 6)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
894 Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. c. l. May 19)
1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguria. (c. l. May 7)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1235 Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 28)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
800 Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin—Wallace & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1305 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

FOR CHINA.

1600 Orissa (s), A. Parish—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 6)

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
981 Princess Somawatty, Roy—E. Framjee & Co. (c. l. June 3)
800 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Edulljee. (c. l. June 3)
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Grant—S. M. S. A. Lutiff (c.l. May 29)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 19)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Governor Higginson, (s) G. Greig. (c. l. June 4)
495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. K. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
699 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
Futty Allum, Profrung.
425 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1609 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
135 Keerata Roodee, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
729 Lady Raglan, Findlate—Volkart Brothers & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1094 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
599 Nadershah, Box—[illegible]
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
132 Persian, Lavâge—W. & A. Graham & Co.
955 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Pym, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Allen, Captain G., 79th Highlanders, on private affairs, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Pym, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Pope, Assistant Surgeon J. J., Medical Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 11th June 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. As the monsoon appears to have set in, monsoon clothing is to be worn from this date; but as the weather is variable, Commanding Officers are directed to regulate the clothing so as to meet the changes of the weather.

2. With reference to Section XLIV., Art. 808 and 309, Page 105 Second Appendix to Jameson's Code, Assistant Surgeon White, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate, by the Mail Steamer of the 12th instant, subject to confirmation.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th June 1862.

Lieut. Philbrick, Mr. S. Paterson, Superintending Engineers, Messrs. Hansworth and Andeen, 2nd Class N. T. Engineers, with 12 Seamen of the *Ajdaha*, 4 Stokers from the *Feroze* and 4 from the *Auckland*, are to be lent to the *Prince Arthur* until an establishment is sanctioned for that vessel, for the purpose of assisting and fitting her for Sea.

Mr. Forster, Acting Master, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, proceeded to Kurrachee, by steamer *Tilly*, on the 31st ultimo, for the purpose of rejoining the Indus Flotilla.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—

At Colaba, on Sunday, the 8th June, Mrs. Mary Anne Appleton, aged 62 years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton,*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ...	,, 1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ...	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer will be closed TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The MAILS for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND BUSHIRE.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, MUSCUT AND BUSHIRE per Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," will be closed TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

16th June.	1st August.	16th September.	18th Nov.
1st July.	16th August.	1st October.	3rd Dec.
16th July.	1st September.	18th October.	18th Dec.
		3rd November.	

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—JUNE 1862.

Full Moon	Thursday	12d. 11h. 8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	19d. 8h. 3.7m. A. M.
New Moon	Friday	27d. 11h. 45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	12	St. Barnabas, A. & M.	5 23	6 36	11 18	0 10	Date 18th June. Time—8h. 58m 41s.
Fri.	13		5 23	6 36	—	0 53	
Sat.	14		5 23	6 36	0 22	1 34	
Sun.	15	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 37	1 11	2 16	
Mon.	16		5 24	6 37	1 56	2 46	
Tues.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	2 41	3 0	
Wed.	18		5 24	6 37	3 21	3 58	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 12th.—Surrender of the Peishwa and fall of Maligaum, 1818.—Massacre of the Futteghur fugitives at Cawnpore, 1857.

Friday 13th.—Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.—Cornwallis appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1798.—The Indian Press gagged, 1857.

Saturday 14th.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.—Battle of York shire, 1645.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.—The Gwalior Massacre, 1857.—Battle of Nawabgunge, Oude, 1858.

Sunday 15th.—Montreal retaken by the British, 1776.—Napoleon took the field, 1815.—Hurricane at Bombay, 1837.

Monday 16th.—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1773.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.

Tuesday 17th.—Addison died, 1719.—First Steam-boat from Bristol to New York, 1838.—Lord Bentinck died, 1839.

Wednesday 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged...Rs.	33218	0	0
Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co..........................	1000	0	0
,, Ashburner Bell & Co..........................	1000	0	0
,, Lyon Brothers & Co..........................	1000	0	0
,, Robinson & Co..........................	1000	0	0
,, Macindoe Rogers & Co..........................	500	0	0
,, John Clover & Co..........................	500	0	0
,, John Tanner & Co..........................	1000	0	0
Major Grant, Military Secretary..........................	100	0	0
Mr. A. K. Forbes	100	0	0
Lieut. Col. R. Shaw	100	0	0
Mr. H. Forman	100	0	0
Mr. H. R. Cormack	10	0	0
Captain C. I. Griffith..........................	50	0	0
Lieut. Col. W. R. Dickinson..........................	20	0	0
Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee	2000	0	0
,, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co.	500	0	0
,, H. M. Camajee's Sons	500	0	0
,, David Sassoon & Co..........................	1000	0	0
The Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett..........	1000	0	0
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart..........................	1000	0	0
The Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	1000	0	0
Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee	1000	0	0
,, Kandass Narrondass..........................	1000	0	0
,, Kursondass Madhowdass..........................	500	0	0
,, Premchund Roychund..........................	500	0	0
,, Heerjee Jehangheer	500	0	0
Surgeon Henry Pitman, 3rd Lt. Cav......	50	0	0
Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee..........................	25	0	0
,, Clement, D. Leggatt	25	0	0
,, John William	10	0	0
,, J. D. Freeman	20	0	0
Master H. G. Pallisen..........................	10	0	0
Mr. N. Spencer..........................	15	0	0
,, John F. Hutchinson	30	0	0
,, Sm. Urby..........................	15	0	0
,, R. Bennett..........................	10	0	0
Captain Busher, Master Attendant	30	0	0
,, Young, M. C. B..........................	100	0	0
Miss Jane Beyts	10	0	0
Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes..........................	50	0	0
Revd. W. Maule	10	0	0
C. P. H. L..........................	5	0	0
Four Children	20	0	0
Office Establishment of Messrs Leggett & Co.	33	12	6
Anonymous from Poona p. Bank Note...	10	0	0
Mr. Canjee Moonjee	50	0	0
Rao Bahadoor Muggonbhoy Currumchund	200	0	0
Total Rupees.	50,836	12	6

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 11th June 1862.

Hurrechund.
Dusscunder.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	June 7
AGRA	June 5	LAHORE	May 31
ALLAHABAD	May 8	LONDON	May 10
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 12	MADRAS	June 6
BANGALORE	June 6	MALTA	Apr 13
COCHIN	May 31	MEERUT	May 30
CALCUTTA	June 2	OUDH	May 17
CAPE	Feb 14	PUNJAUB	May 21
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
[illegible]	May 23	RANGOON	Mar 21
[illegible]	May 9	SUEZ	May [illegible]
BENARES	May 11	SINGAPORE	May [illegible]

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

KATTYWAR.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

WE promised, in this article, to discuss the case of the three Joonaghur men, who have been kept in custody by Major Barr at Rajkote for now nearly seven months, on a charge or charges, which he, Major Barr, has declined to name to the prisoners' professional advisers; and the men are not allowed to have the use of writing materials or to have professional assistance, while they *have* been allowed to be tampered with by the pestilent scoundrel, Annuntjee, whom we trust to make famous by and by. But since our last article was written, we have been given to understand upon authority that the Government of Bombay have at last issued orders for "the immediate trial" of those men; and it would seem that Major Barr is not to have much to do with the matter, as the parties are referred to the Resident at Baroda for information as to particulars. We have resolved accordingly to stay our hands for a little to see this "immediate trial" come off. Without reference to the guilt or innocence of the men, without reference to their amenability or otherwise to British Jurisdiction, there has been in their case thus far such a disregard of all the forms of law,—forms which are of the essence of Justice—such palpable wrong perpetrated and permitted, that we should be amply justified in discussing the whole case now. But if there is to be an immediate trial, we can afford to wait a little, the more so that the story of their treatment, vile as it has been, can only be supposed to have a public interest, so far as it will tend to illustrate the need for a reconstruction of the British Political Agency in Kattywar: and in the meantime we can find many other illustrations of that need, which the story of their case complete will come in good time to support and confirm.

For the present, then, let us take up the agriculture of Kattywar. It does not seem to be a subject very deeply interesting to Major Barr and the Nagur Brahmins of the province, who while fighting furiously against an old woman at Joonaghur seem in no haste to have roads, bunds and bunders made. But we predict that the old woman, (an honored and trusted servant of the Nawab, who had been his nurse in youth, and is now his disinterested and judicious adviser and friend,) will win the day, because she has right on her side and she has sense and spirit, too, which is more than could be said of all her enemies. The Nawab and she want all through the province a road, on which they may drive a coach and six, and *which* coach and six we hope to see them drive through the present Political Agency, Brahminical, not British, when some good may arise.—Here, then, is the way to do good to Kattywar, and make British Agency a blessing which it cannot be said to be to it, at present.

The amount of land lying waste in the Province, and that really good land and lying on the banks of rivers or nullahs (the latter it is true dry except in the rainy season, but every one of which is capable of being bunded and that at a very trifling expense, for the greater portion are already half bunded by nature), is something perfectly wonderful, and when one comes to think how long we have had this part of the world tributary to us, it may be said, almost disgraceful.

We believe that almost any quantity of this land might be had at a most reasonable rent and at first for about three or four years rent free, had the native chiefs the power over their own property that they ought to possess, but unfortunately the Province is overridden by these Nagur Brahmins who are Vukeels and Dewans and we know not what about the chiefs, and through whom everything is done so much so in fact that one might say that the country is ruled by them and not the chiefs, for unfortunately these Nagurs (snakes) have been allowed to get such a footing that almost every office about the Political Agency is held by them as well, and the consequence is that they have everything their own way, as is and will always be the case in India when one particular caste is allowed to gain such a footing as this caste has in Kattywar.

The consequence of these people having obtained this footing is that the resources of the country are not allowed to develop themselves, for were this done, it would lead materially to intercommunication which would in the end lead to the weakening of their power. The chiefs as a rule are a dissipated set and do not look after their own estates, the Nagur Brahmins pander to all their views and get a hold of the management of the properties, and then farm out large districts to the highest bidder, who is generally another Nagur Brahmin, and who is allowed to rack rent and commit all kinds of zoolum to any amount he chooses, and no complaint is listened to against him, for he is most likely connected with the head man or any way is of the same caste, many farms also are taken by the native officials connected with the Agency, though perhaps not in their own names, and the amount of zoolum they commit is of course great, for they so arrange matters that no complaint shall ever get to the Political Agent or his Assistants. These farms are let for a year or two, and these men let the ground again for a year to the ryot, but if, after the ryot has taken the ground and perhaps got it all ready for sowing, any one comes forward and agrees to give a slightly higher rent, the ground will be taken from him unless he agrees to give what the new comer agrees to do. Under such a state of affairs, is it surprising that the people do not improve the lands and do their best to develop its resources under such circumstances? We maintain that if Political Agents were to exert their influence, much of that might be done away with. Would it not be much better that they should induce the chiefs to come to them themselves to talk over their little disputes in place of having everything come through those wretched Vukeels, who only throw difficulties in the way of settling things, who in fact want *nothing* settled, and keep everything unsettled, uncertain, and a source of intrigue and khutput to the very last moment that they can. Many and many a dispute, we feel certain, could be amicably settled, were this system adopted, and if, when doing this, the Political Agent &c. were to take the opportunity of pointing out to the chiefs how much more it would be to their advantage to adopt improved principles in the way of farming their lands, they would, we think, be doing no more than what they ought to do. Why not, for instance, point out that so long as a man is only allowed to hold his grounds for one year and perhaps not certain of doing that, he will not attempt to improve it, but will merely take all he can out of it, and persuade them in the place of this system to grant leases of seven, fourteen and twenty-one years and to keep at the rate fixed and not to make the man pay more because he happens to have the fortune to make more from his field than it was thought he would. The farmer will then sink wells and improve his land and be able to obtain from England many of our agricultural implements, which would enable him not only to cultivate his land better, but to take more under cultivation. Surely to try and get something of this kind done would be more creditable to the Political Agency, than that which it potters over at present. In fact our Government must be considered to have placed him in the country as much as anything else for the purpose of developing the resources at all events not merely to settle trumpery disputes among the people.

Let then the present Political Agency be at once cleared out. At least half of the N[illegible] turned to the right-about and show th[illegible] that in telling them to improve things [illegible] intend to have it done. It is evident[illegible] as only Nagurs are employed, no impro[illegible] can go on. There are many little feu[illegible] that the chiefs have on occasions of m[illegible] births &c., and which of course it w[illegible] well to get rid of, but these at present we w[illegible] not allude to, as we doubt even if the people themselves would care to have any alterations made on those points.

We have up to this point in the present article only spoken of the want of cultivation and amount of land lying waste. We will now allude to the want of roads, for that is great indeed in this country. Nature would seem here again to have done already half the work, yet not a road is there in the province. The Gaikwar has been induced to make one from Tham down to Koreenar, and he is lucky in having Major W. Anderson, the Superintendent of Gaikwar Contingent as the Assistant Resident in charge of Umrylee, for this officer really takes a pleasure in trying to get the people about him to adopt improvements, and he will, we are sure, in time succeed. This piece of road will be about a hundred and twenty miles when finished, but it does not go through any cultivated land but through the Gheer mostly, and there never will be roads such as there ought to be so long as the present indifference is shewn on the part of the Political Agent, who unfortunately on this point (as on all others with regard to the improvement of the Province) does not believe in improvements, but says that every thing will find its own level and that things must be left to time. How would he like his pay to be left to time?

The natives themselves admit that roads would be a great improvement and of much benefit to the country, but they say,—who is to do it, our estates are all broken up and scattered about, so that in fifteen miles, you may have three different proprietors, and one of these perhaps may take it into his head to say—why should I make roads? Here again is where the influence of the Political Agent, if there was one fit for his place, and abreast of the times, might be brought into play with advantage, and here again too is where the influence of the Nagur Brahmin is brought into play with such advantage to himself as he seeks, for he sets to work and does all he can to prevent this road making, knowing full well that if once it were carried out and more communication took place among the people than now does, that the power and hold of his tribe on the country would soon be lost. The Nagur Brahmin is knowing enough in talking with the Political Agent to agree with him as regards the road making and regrets his being unable to persuade the chiefs to adopt such views. At the same time laughing in his sleeve at P. A. as he well may. Let the Political Agent leave off talking only to the Vukeels of the chiefs and in place thereof invite them to come to him direct, in the first case with their compliments and in talking to them point out all these ways and means of improving their estates, telling them at the same time that roads really *must* be made, and expressing his hopes that they will do it of their own accord, and not leave it to him to have to adopt some stringent measures. If after a certain fair allowance of time he saw nothing was being done, then we say let the following measure be adopted, namely, in place of now levying a mosul of so much per day, say that so much road is to be made, and let him employ his own people to have it done, and make the cantankerous chief who had to be *mosulled* pay the expenses. By this means both the country will be improved and the chief punished. It is not necessary that macadamised roads should be made, but let roads such as Sir Bartle Frere in his reign in Sind made, be constructed and insist upon the people keeping them in order. It could be done at a trifling cost and the benefit to the people would be great. Give not this road making however into the hands of any Nagur, for so sure as you do, so safe are they to cause it to be a failure. No. Introduce country-born, Parsees and all kinds of castes in this work, and that of every other kind in the Province, and there will then be an end or at all events a great reduction of zoolum and pilfering. If the Chiefs were to adopt the advice here proposed to be given them, which in general they could very easily be induced to do, in having their roads made of their own accord, we would then suggest to Government that the Mosul Fund which is now in the Agency, or at all events is supposed to be there, and which amount it is said to about four lacs of Rupees, should be judiciously made use of in assisting such chiefs in their road making.

Many people, we doubt not, will say,—why should we interfere, the country is not ours, but only tributary. Let the people be behind the world if they like, it is no business of ours. Here we cannot and do not agree; we maintain that whether the country is our own or only tributary, England has a great and noble mission before her in civilizing, and developing the resources of this country, the same as in our own districts. We can and ought at once to issue orders for roads making, and with our tributaries we ought to point out to them the great good these improvements would not only do for the chiefs and

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people, but to the world in general, they would bless us in the end for it, and indeed many we really believe would be glad that such a measure were forced upon them.

But we despair of any thing being done, under the present system of Political Agency, and the first reform must be in that quarter. Let us have a Government Commission of Inquiry, and it shall soon be seen what a rotten concern it is,—what need there is for reform, and what a splendid opportunity is now being thrown away of making a great but poor country rich, of ministering to the wants of the world, and increasing the happiness of mankind. It is a chance which should not be thrown away.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

Madras, 11*th June* 1862.

Five and a half twelve premium.
Fives, five premium.
Fours, six and a half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings.
Freight dead weight one pound fifteen shillings.
Sight three pounds ten shillings to five pounds.
Interest on Loans nine per cent.
Money market easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five-three.
Number forty Mule Twist, second per bundle Rupees three-fifty.

LOCAL.

We observe that the people of Bombay have come forward very liberally towards the relief of the Mills people of Lancashire. The sum hitherto subscribed amounts to Rupees 50,836-12-6, and we are informed that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce will remit by this day's mail steamer £5,000 to the Lord Mayor of London.

Prisoners in the House of Correction for the week ending the 7th June 1862. Committed from the Supreme Court under sentence 73. By the Court of Petty Sessions 18. By the Magistrates of Police 111. Military Court Martial prisoners, Europeans 26. Native Court Martial prisoners 4, making an aggregate of 232.

Number of prisoners in the County Jail for the week ending 5th June 1862. Natives doing hard labour 116. Without hard labour 2. European hard labour 1. Europeans under sentence of Transportation 2. Penal servitude 1. There are 35 prisoners, one only of whom is European in the trial yard awaiting disposal of their cases. Total number 157.

The following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, to Aden and Suez, to-day at 5 P. M.:—

For Aden.—Mr. Armeenabee and servant.

For Suez.—Mr. Charlowitz, two children and a servant; Mr. J. Kelly; Captain Allen; Mr. Ahlers.

For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Rutter.

For Marseilles.—Monsieur Morne Lacombe; Monsieur J. Crepeléue; Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones; Lieut. White, 4th Madras Cavalry; Dr. Joynt; Lieut. C. H. Harrison, Scinde Horse; Lieut. Helbert, 22nd Regiment N. I.; Captain Harpur; Mr. C. Ducat.

For Southampton.—Mr. Burstall; Lieut. A. Seton; Mr. E. Williams; Mr. J. Seaman; Mr. T. Durand; Mr. and Mrs. Bell and infant; Mr. J. E. Stock; Miss Black; Mr. Bridges, R. N.: Dr. O' Toole, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Broderson, two children and a servant; Mr. R. Dalziel; Mr. J. Webb; Mr. T. Jones; Mr. C. Curtin; Mr. W. Watson; Mr. Roberts; Major T. W. Wolfahrt and and servant; Vetry. Surgeon J. W. Callen, R.A., Dr. Hearn, three children and a servant; Lieut. G. O. Lewis; 9 Mechanics, Indus Steam Flotilla.

We beg to intimate that our Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary of News.
Kattywar.
Bombay:—Local.
  Miscellaneous News.
  Amrolee Mechanics's Institution.
Original Correspondence.
Topics of the Time.
  Bombay Railway Stations.
  The Ethics of the Budget.
  India's duty to Lancashire.
  Administration of the North-West Provinces.
  Commissariat Commission.
  Defence of Lord Elgin *versus* Horse-Racing.
  Indian Education.
  Educational Promotion.
  The Royal and the Indian Commissariat.
Kattywar and our Rule.
Indian Cotton Question.
Indian Intelligence.
  Bengal.
  North-West Provinces.
  Eastern Frontier.
  The Punjaub.
  Oudh.
  Central Asia.
  Madras.
  Assam.
The Bombay Services.
  Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
  Report on the Bombay Market.
  Bombay Price Current
Shipping Intelligence.
  Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
  Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages & Deaths

Also the Bombay Price Current, published at this Office, is now available.

Report on the number and condition of the Cinchona Plants in cultivation on the Neilgherries on the 30th April 1860:—

Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value in the London market per lb. of dry Bark.			
			Shil.	d.	Shil.	d.
1 Cinchona Succirubra	Red Bark	14,450	2	6 to	8	9
2 Cinchona Calisaya	Yellow Bark	237	2	10	7	0
3 Cinchona Condaminea Var. Uritusinga	Original Toxa Bark	1	2	10	7	0
4 Cinchona Condaminea Var. Chahuarguera	Rusty Crown Bark	5,000	2	10	7	0
5 Cinchona Condaminea Var. Crespilla	Fine Crown Bark	105	2	10	6	0
6 Cinchona Lancifolia from Java	„ Crown Bark	1	1	8	2	10
7 Cinchona Nitida	Genuine Grey Bark	2,922	1	8	2	9
3 Cinchona Species without name	Fine Grey Bark	1,211	1	8	2	10
9 Cinchona Micrantha	Grey Bark	3,786	1	8	2	9
10 Cinchona Peruviana	Finest Grey Bark	357	1	8	2	10
11 Cinchona Pahudiana from Java	Unknown	425	worthless.			
	Total No. of Plants.	31,495				

Remarks.—The whole of the plants are in the finest possible state of health with the exception of C. Lancifolia and C. Chabuarguera. Our plants in the open air within the last two months in rapidity of growth, general health, and luxuriance, having much exceeded those in our glass houses.

The C. Lancifolia lately imported from Java, being effected by fungi at the roots, it is doubtful if we will be able to save it. As several cuttings of this sort although successfully rooted the fungi which apparently spreads along the pith has attached these rooted cuttings and killed them.

The C. Uritusinga only lately imported and has suffered much during the voyage, the whole of the leaves and part of the young shoots having been dried up, still as it seems not to have contracted any disease I hope it will recover.

In the portion of our Nurseries under the protection of the shade of living trees layers made in this position on the 3rd of January were found not to have rooted on the 27th of April, while layers made at the same time in the open sunshine were found rooted by the end of the same month or in 28 days. The growth under the shade has also been unsatisfactory not having in any case exceeded 4 inches in the last two months, while in the same period many hundreds of the plants in the open ground have grown from 12 to 16 inches. Nothing can exceed the luxuriance and bright healthy look of the leaves in the open sunshine, while the leaves on the plants under the shade are pale and covered with small hairs.

The Sind Directory.—We received this very useful publication too late on Monday to notice it in our last issue in the manner it deserves. We certainly do not believe it can be more complete. After the usual meteorological subjects with which publications of this kind usually open, the compiler, Mr. Bease, gives an excellent description of Sind and its large towns. The Administrative Report for 1860-61 follows, as well as a notice of the productions of the Province and some hints on irrigation. Everything of interest to mariners entering our harbour, a careful map of which is also given, fills several pages. Then we have the Sind routes, Post Offices, and all the information required on the subject of the Telegraph, the Railway, the Income Tax, and Customs' Duties. The financial affairs of the province, succinctly stated, introduce the Civil List and Circular Orders. The most entertaining, if not the most useful, feature in this work, are the selections from Sir Charles Napier's G. O.'s. But we cannot undertake to specify all the contents of this Directory. In a word, we may assure those in need of such a compilation,—and it is indispensable to residents in Sind, and the commercial men of the Punjaub as well,—that in its pages they will meet every description of information they may stand in need of as regards Sind in general and Kurrachee in particular. Besides the map of Kurrachee and and its harbour, another of the whole Province is given, the two being well worth the price (Rs. 6) charged for the whole volume which contains no less than 324 well-printed pages. The agents from whom it can be obtained in this place are Messrs Merwanjee, Pruce and Co.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), June* 6.

The Sind Directory, 1862.—Five years ago the first Sind Directory was issued from this office. At that time there were but four European mercantile firms in the place, Messrs. McIver, Dunolly and Co. at Keamaree, and Messrs. Warwick and Co., Tuback and Co., and Sampson and Co., on the Bunder road; there are now fifteen, as enumerated on page 273 of the new Directory, and we have but little doubt that the Directory of 1867 will give the names of a still larger number. In many respects the present volume is founded upon its predecessor, the publication of which it was at first intended to have continued yearly. The Directory of 1857 however met with such a very limited sale that this idea was abandoned, but there can be no doubt that the time had fully arrived for another and a more complete edition. This Mr. Bease has given us in the useful publication now before us. It would be difficult to mention any matter of public interest relating to the province, which is not touched upon, and the mass of information collected together, at a praiseworthy expenditure of time and trouble is most invaluable and interesting. Most of the matter moreover is of permanent interest, so that the late appearance of the volume is not of very much consequence, especially as advantage has been taken of the delay to correct the different portions to the latest date.

The "Description of Sind"—perhaps the most interesting portion of the work—occupies some 27 closely printed pages, and conveys an admirable idea of our province, especially when taken in connection with Captain Fife's Irrigation report, which is reprinted further on; and both of which papers we recommend to the perusal of such of our readers as are curious about the present position and prospects of Sind. In addition to the above, we have the Administrative report for 1860-61, and a series of valuable papers upon the produce and manufactures of the province, and the wool and salt trades of Sind.

Under the heading of "Marine," we find the rules of the now extinct Indus Flotilla, a description of the Delta and Tidal creeks, and of the River Conservancy. Then follow the Port Regulations, with a colored diagram of the signals in use at Manōra and the rules for the Pilot establishment. We are next introduced to a most useful table, reprinted from the last Directory, of the principal routes in Sind, epitomising a mass of the most valuable information. It is impossible in our limited space even to enumerate the rest of the subjects treated upon. There is the financial statement of the provinces for 1859-60, and 1860-61, also the Civil List—Circular Orders, and Selections from the General Orders by Sir Charles Napier. Under the heading of Military we find a list of the Regiments in Sind, and some interesting information relative to the services of the Sind Frontier Field Force, including a biography of the late General Jacob. The Kurrachee Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Steam Companies, Schools, Libraries, Freemansory,—all come in for some useful notice, and there is of course a complete list of European inhabitants besides two excellent maps—one of the province and one of the town and harbour of Kurrachee. The volume concludes with an interesting description of the Punjab, and a copy of the Administrative report of that province for 1860-61. We recommend our readers to lose no time in obtaining a copy. The price is Six Rupees, and Messrs Merwanjee, Pruce and Co., the Kurrachee publishers.—*Sindian, June* 7.

CORNERS INQUEST.

Three men suffocated in a well.—An Inquest was held at the Morgue, on the 11th instant, before John Macfarlane, Esq., Coroner, on view of the bodies of Naran Oomersey, Bhimjee Hera and Vullub.

Herachund Rychund stated that he identified the bodies of the deceased men. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the deceased Naran Oomersey went down into the well, viewed by the Jury, to clean out the mud and water in it, which was about eighteen inches deep. He seemed to get giddy, called out and fell down among the mud and water. The deceased Bhimjee Hera then went down into the same well to take the deceased Naran out. He also got giddy, called out in the same way that the other had done and also fell down. The deceased Vullub then went down into the well, seemed to get giddy and also fell down. One Oomersey, father of the deceased Naran, then went down into the same well with a rope tied round his waist, he appeared to get giddy and was immediately pulled up, when it was found that he was in a state of insensibility. He was taken forthwith to the Hospital by the desire of Mr. Pritchard, Municipal Inspector, who was on the spot assisting them. Witness then got a Seedee, named Dawood Suliman, (it was then about three o'clock,) who went down into the well and tied a rope to the several bodies of the deceased, by means of which they were pulled up out of the well. They were all quite dead.

Dr. R. Haines, Surgeon to the Coroner said. I have looked at the bodies of the three deceased persons before this Inquest. I have also inspected the well in which they are said to have died and have heard the evidence of the last witness. I have no doubt that the deaths were occasioned by the accumulation of "carbonic acid" and other noxious gas at the bottom of the well.

Verdict—Suffocated by the carbonic acid or other noxious gas at the bottom of a well.

CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER SMALES' DEFENCE.

(*Continued from our Number of June* 11.)

I now proceed to consider a great peculiarity about the proceedings of this Court Martial. The prosecutor enters as the prosecutor—retires as the defendant. Listen to the prosecutor's opening statement on prosecution, and closing statement brought in reply to my last question on my defence. On the former occasion he says: "If he means to say, that I have used a tone and style of address, harsh unusual towards the officers &c., I have only to reply that I have never forgotten myself so far as to use ungentlemanly, coarse, or violent language towards any one be he officer or soldier. I emphatically deny, and I think I can also prove this by the testimony of all with whom I have had occasion to find fault &c., but I think I can refer to all the officers of the regiment to bear their testimony &c. Had I used language towards my officers, harsh, insulting, or unusual between gentlemen, doubtless they would one and all have called me to account, and I am therefore at liberty to assume that no officer under my command has had occasion to consider himself insulted, or aggrieved, by any remarks I have made to him &c." His closing remarks, last days proceedings, are these:—"My object in referring to those quarrels, was to prove the amount of provocation I had for any remarks I may have made, or any harsh language I may have used. I was also anxious to defend my character from any imputations such as have been cast upon it &c., but my own character was the paramount consideration with myself." Here we find two direct and palpable considerations. The prosecutor enters the Court, denying that he had ever used any harsh or unusual language towards the officers under his command; preparing a charge against me for having stated that he had done so: stating also that quarrels to which he wishes to make no further allusion had taken place, and of which his good offices had secured a settlement. He lost sight of the fact, that I had been arraigned before this Court for having falsely and maliciously stated, that he had used harsh and unusual language, and that having been so arraigned, it remained with him to prove my statement untrue, not to put in his plea of vindication, by "raking up" bygone and long-passed quarrels, as he terms them, misunderstandings that had taken place, even years before he took command of the regiment, quarrels, many of which, originated from one individual officer who was attached to, not belonging to the regiment; and by these references, as his plea of vindication not proving my guilt of falsehood and malice, but his own guilt of having used harsh and unusual language, and hence, that he had preferred a false charge against me, and that consequently I have, on this count of the charge, been falsely and maliciously arraigned, and illegally tried; for in proving, or endeavouring to prove, provocation, he proves a fact, the existence of which he had denied. It matters little to me what amount of provocation the prosecutor may consider he has had, for oaths, and unseemly language and manner, towards the officers under his command. At the best, the argument becomes merely a question of opinion; at all events some part of his reasoning is utterly and entirely untenable, for the idea of his using harsh and unusual language, interlarded with oaths [vide Lieut. Stevenson's evidence,] because quarrels, as he calls them, had taken place before he took command of the regiment the statistic on which he "raked up out of Colonel Shute's legacy," as he calls it, is under any circumstance, not at all likely to promote either concord or forbearance, and as by evidence, his harsh and unusual language commenced immediately after his arrival, this, his argument, fails. But I deny *in toto* even his provocation; I deny the libel he has thus indiscriminately levelled against the entire regiment, and its former commanders. As to professional efficiency regarding the regiment, I shall not take the liberty of offering an opinion. The accompanying enclosure, No. 2, to Colonel Shute, relative to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, brought into a state of efficiency after years of untiring labor, proves the libel on the regiment as being like "yeomanry" a "mob," "may do for Colonel Shute, will not do for me," "Can't ride," their "system rotten," "no system &c." "I don't think much of you &c." [vide evidence] remarks made to such a regiment on the public parades, some even made before the prosecutor had been in command for one month. Let us read Colonel Shute's parting order to his regiment when leaving it. "His Home," as he has termed it for the last 20 years, in which he has spent the happiest years of his life, and with which almost every pleasing recollection is more or less associated. It has been with the greatest gratitude to his comrades, as well as with the greatest pride, that at every Inspection and Review of the Inniskillings, Colonel Shute has heard the regiment spoken of with admiration and pride. Again, at your last inspection at Kirkee (five months before prosecutor took command) one of our most distinguished Generals (Sir William Mansfield) told you that yours was the only regiment that he had seen, which after having been nearly three years in this country, was still on all points, thoroughly English. May you long continue to deserve these high compliments. Colonel Shute desires to assure his brother soldiers of all ranks &c., that he may be permitted in a very few years to be the first to welcome his old comrades on their return to their own happy land.

Painful and distressingly humiliating as these references must be, I feel they are called for. In order to endeavor to support a charge against me, the prosecutor has maligned and libelled an entire regiment, a fatal error, for his own reputation, as those whom he succeeded will have little difficulty in rebutting it, barring what the prosecutor terms [vide close of 24th day's proceedings] "some bright and honorable exceptions." When we glance down the list of evidences for the defence, and the prosecutor's cross-examination of those evidences, the "bright and honorable exceptions" in his estimation, are unfortunately few; for with the exception of the field officer who joined about three months since, he has "raked up" what he terms quarrels, for both the other field officers, and I believe of subordinate rank, I am really, and truly, almost with one or two exceptions, the only officer who was present when he took command of the regiment, who had not, or has not since, according to the prosecutor's showing, been guilty of some unseemly or ungentlemanly conduct. He has indeed drawn a sad picture of the regiment, to vindicate, as he affirms, his own character: a picture ungenerously depicted. Others will decide whether it has been faithfully drawn. What say the witnesses for the defence? Every one, without one single exception, unhesitatingly affirm, 1st,—That when the prosecutor took command of the regiment, every individual officer displayed a desire to meet his views and wishes in every way. 2nd,—That no sort of unfriendly feeling, or impresssion, existed towards him. 3rd,—That since he has commanded the regiment, no tendency to quarrelling or misunderstanding among the officers themselves has existed. 4th,—That neither before or since prosecutor commanded the regiment, has gross or unseemly language been customary. 5th,—That the officers, among themselves, have lived together on agreeable and friendly terms, until very recently; and, 6th,—That to almost every officer has the prosecutor at some time or other, used harsh and unusual language, wounding to their feelings, in some cases to a distressing degree. The prosecutor has put forward to the world, by his examination and cross-examination of witnesses, that he received over the regiment from its former commanders, as far as the officers were concerned, in a perfectly disorganised state: that it was painful to dine at the regimental mess; that the officers—happily I am personally an exception—were in the habit of using gross, offensive and ungentlemanly language towards one another; that instances occurred of acts tantamount to swindling. Happily, the witnesses who were thus examined, have borne ample testimony to the libel. I deny the correctness of such inferences; he has certainly labored hard to humiliate the regiment, and its previous commanders, from the high position of days gone by. For what? to prove his charge against me. Had such a state of things existed, it would be no sort of proof against me; but it is an attempt to prove justification for language and manner towards those under his command, harsh and unusual, and which is proved by the present state of the regiment as far as the officers are concerned. Evidence proves how unconciliatory have been his manners and conduct towards a body of officers, who evinced towards him, when he assumed command a desire and determination to support and uphold his authority, and to live on terms of friendship with him as their commanding officer, as they had always done with their previous commanders. What was the state of the regiment when the prosecutor took command of it? There might have been [illegible] the conduct of some might be more [illegible]ly esteemed than that of others; private and cemented friendships, arising from long service together, and a reciprocity of feeling doubtless existed among some more than others; but I am safe in affirming, there was not one single officer when Colonel Shute gave up the command who was not on visiting terms with their Commanding Officer, and not one officer who was not on visiting terms with his brother officer. The long list of the prosecutor's quarrels, as he has termed them, existed as things of byegone days; it would be needless to contrast that state of affairs with what existed a month or two prior to this Court Martial. The prosecutor's language and manner, of so harsh and unusual a character, has estranged him from almost the entire body of officers, with one single exception, not a married officer, who had served any length of time with the prosecutor, was on visiting terms with him. Two thirds of the officers, if not more, while according him their professional support, were living upon an official basis. These references, painful and humiliating as they are to all concerned, have become necessary from the style of the prosecutor's examination of witnesses, and his frequent reference to the disorganised state of the regiment when he took command. I confess they have not the remotest bearing upon the charge against me; but such a mass of irrelevent matter has been introduced by him, that explanations have become a duty to those absent, as well as present, with the regiment. All are alike implicated by those remarks. The honor of the regiment demand it. What has the tardiness with which he affirms the horse lines at Nuggur were completed, which drew from him the threat of morning, mid-day, and evening stables, and that "By G——d he would straighten the backs of the Captains of the regiment," to do with his charge against me? What has mal-arrangement of line gear, mess dinners, wine bills, quarrels, and such like to do with supporting his allegations. I humbly think nothing. These things have been put forward by the prosecutor, as he affirms, to vindicate his own character. The prosecutor has throughout violently put himself on his trial in endeavoring to prove justification; as the prisoner, I could, and I humbly think, should have been allowed, to prove provocation or justification for my offence, if offence it is, in being allowed to refer to the written statements (rather unusual proceeding) as proofs of malice. I have not been allowed to do so; it was considered irrelevent to the charge; it may be. I humbly think it is not. A careful and dispassionate perusal of the proceedings will prove, how far the prosecutor has been required to prove his charge, and how far I have been permited to endeavour to disprove it. A prosecutor is presumed to be the representative of the Crown. Supposing Lieut. Colonel Crawley had been a witness, and another the prosecutor, according to his own argument, where could have been his power to defend his character? Another prosecutor would have endeavoured to prove the charge against me. I am not arraigned to enable Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to defend his character; I am not arraigned to afford myself opportunity of defending mine. All his line gear, all his mess dinners, all his horse lines, all his quarrels, real or imaginary, do not go to prove one iota of falsehood and malice against me: all these references do not tend to make me unworthy of the Commission granted me by Her Majesty: but it has tended to prove, by the testimony of the entire regiment, that had his manners and language *not been harsh and unusual*; had it been of conciliatory character, all desired to act towards him, from the day he assumed command of the regiment, so as to ensure his being, received and acted towards, with confidence and esteem, received and looked up to as all Commanders of old have been, in the Inniskilling Dragoons, with confidence and respect.

Why, have I often asked in my own mind, has it fallen to my lot, to be dragged forward, as what the prosecutor has termed, "The Champion"? Never did any man serve in a regiment, with less ostentation, more desire to be quiet, and do my public duty unoffending, than myself. The prosecutor himself has affirmed that I have given him, personally, satisfaction, though he says I have not done so to *Captain Renshaw* and another officer, who from being in New Zealand, is safe from cross-examination. I opine, however, were he of New Zealand present, he would tell, for he himself complained of the prosecutor having sworn at him on the public parade, a different tale to the prosecutor's: *evidence goes to prove*, my manners towards the prosecutor have, at all times, been respectful and courteous, *with not one single brother officer* have I ever had a dispute. "Colonel Shute's Legacy" contains no record of my shortcomings; none of the long list of quarrels, the prosecutor affirms [vide his evidence] have I been implicated in, in any way, and I evinced a desire to support my commanding officer, from the very day he arrived, and long after his harsh and unusual language had been displayed to the officers generally. In what then have I offended? This has been my offence, painful as it is to refer to it, though I feel no shame for having to acknowledge it. I advocated in conjunction with some of my brother officers, *the social and moral status of our regiment: from that day the prosecutor laid himself out for my downfall; and he has stood at nothing to endeavor to accomplish it: from a statement from a Serjeant—hoping, as Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon says,* [*vide 23rd day's Proceedings*] *that he might be able to find out something; to accepting a statement from Captain Renshaw behind the pillar in the Orderly Room; he has harboured up documentary weapons to hurl at me upon the favorable opportunity.* I feel it necessary to refer to the prosecutor's opening remarks, regarding my conduct towards him, as my commanding officer. He states: "His conduct towards me has been marked by courtesy and consideration, under circumstances of peculiar provocation and aggravation." To support this statement, what has he adduced? Absolutely nothing; not even one single enquiry of any sort or kind, from one single witness. What have I proved to contradict this? The prosecutor's statement? Read replies to almost all the witnesses on the defence; all testify, without one single exception, to my universally courteous conduct towards the prosecutor; my desire openly displayed from the day he took command to support him, and to be in terms of friendship with him; to conciliate others towards him whose feelings he had wounded. What does he admit himself? Read 24th day's proceedings. He there admits, unreservedly, that the social and moral question was the first source of misunderstanding that ever took place between us. He rather reluctantly admits afterwards what he and myself knew both full well, that in November last, before a Court of Enquiry, he gave me, as I then stated, when addressing the Court, in the following words, "As high a testimonial as any officer could ever wish, or expect, from any commanding officer," in reference to my official duties. Of this testimonial I defy a denial, as it drew from His Excellency Sir William Mansfield an expression of surprise, and regret, that when so highly testifying of my conduct, he, the prosecutor, should have acted towards me, in the summary manner he did, without an enquiry: sentiments to this effect, if not in exact terms. How, then, have I been worthy of the treatment I have experienced, simply as has been proved by evidence, [Vide Captain Weir's and Surgeon Turnbull's] for bringing, as an act of friendship, in conjunction with others, and for which he thanked us, *this social and moral discussion under his notice*, which has ended, by the prosecutor's inconsiderate and ill-advised proceedings, in keeping up a feeling of discontent, when in addition to his other harsh and unusual proceedings, throughout the entire body of officers.

In conclusion, I shall merely remark upon the charge the prosecutor has attempted to bring against me, of what he calls "tampering with," as an explanation for what, on his own part, amounts to no more or less, in his position in the regiment, to intimidation. The three Serjeant Majors have already appeared before this Court as prisoners, the Paymaster Serjeant soon followed as a prisoner; he, too, having given evidence against the prosecutor: this, a most trustworthy Non-Commissioned Officer, had been indirectly threatened by the prosecutor's own servant; threats of a somewhat similar nature having been brought to the notice of the prosecutor by the Regimental Adjutant, in presence of Lieut.-Colonel Prior, and Quartermaster Wooden, as having been held out to others. This servant's remarks were nearly, if not, as follows, addressed to a member of the Paymaster Serjeant's family; he, meaning the Serjeant, if he gives evidence against the Colonel, "you are a ruined family." What followed? Immediately after the evidence had been given by the Paymaster Serjeant, he was, without any assigned reason to either the Paymaster or his Clerk, summarily removed by the prosecutor from his residence in the Pay Office, a residence assigned at all times, since the regiment has been in India, as a security for the Paymaster, and safe custody of his public books and documents. He was sent to live in a miserable quarter in the barracks, unsuited in any way to his rank and position in the regiment. Within two or three days after his removal, the Pay Office was broken into at night, my letter books, and many other books and papers connected with my finance arrangements, were stolen. The Paymaster Serjeant, without a crime against him, without a shadow of proof of culpability, was instantly placed in arrest, where he remained until the 18th instant. This, then, is the first realization of the threat from the prosecutor's servant, "*you are a ruined family.*" It is here worthy of remark, making the removal of the Clerk from the Pay Office, at this juncture, the more extraordinary, that a short time since when I was desirous of having the use of the rooms occupied by the Paymaster Serjeant for domestic purposes, no quarters in the barracks could be, or were, found for him, and the prosecutor himself remarked to the Quarter Master, when the matter was under discussion, "Why can't he (the Paymaster) let his Clerk remain where he is?" When the Clerk was required to be punished, for the evidence he had given, or other reasons, with which I am unacquainted, his removal was very soon arranged. Strange as these things may read, they are incontrovertible facts. An officer has been accuse, personally by the prosecutor, after his evidence was given before this Court, with having stated what was not correct. What calls the prosecutor this? tampering, or intimidation.

The question of condonation, demands, I think, a reference. The proposal, on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Prior, directly made by that officer, though indirectly from the prosecutor, having been clearly sustained by the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, it only remains for me to state that at Lieutenant Colonel Prior's serking, not my own, I consented to, and had three interviews on the subject, with that officer, two at my own house, and by special request and appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Prior, at his own house. I now read to the Court copy of a memo. I took with [illegible] [Enclosure No. 3] and read, indicated the only conditions upon which I could consent to withdraw my letter to the prosecutor of the 26th February, upon which the charge against me has been framed.—*Deccan Herald, June* 9.

(*To be continued.*)

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for trial this day.

Exparte Causes.

Bhimjee Girdhur, and others *vs.* Cowasjee Jeehangeer Jussawalla.

Meeya Mahomed Hoosain bin Syed Rogay *vs.* Noorodeen bin Tajoodin Jeetakur.

Demurrer for Argument.

63 Cosme Damiao Pinto *vs.* Captain E. C. Evezard.

Defended Cause.

43 Mooljee Jettha *vs.* Nana Ramchunder and others.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 11th June 1862.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Khoosal Jewa, vs. *George Stevens.*

This was an action brought against the defendants by the plaintiff for the recovery of Rs. 376-15-0 being the amount due on two promissory notes.

Mr. H. Cleveland appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant was undefended.

Mr. Cleveland shortly stated the case.

The defendant charged the plaintiff with fraud, and alleged that the first note was cancelled, and should have been destroyed when the last one was passed.

His Honor said that the *onus probandi* laid with the defendant, who must prove his case.

The defendant then got into the witness box, and stated that the first note for Rs. 103 had not been paid, but another note was passed for Rs. 152, which was to be paid by instalments and charged interest at the rate of one anna per rupee a month. Defendant got no consideration for the last note, and when it was passed it was understood that the former note should be destroyed; and the plaintiff accepted the new bill with only defendant's name to it.

Mr. Abraham Arnell stated that he signed the first note, but not the second one. The old bill was not destroyed when the second one was passed. Plaintiff promised to destroy it but did not do so. Witness saw defendant pay Rs. 25 on account of the new bill.

Mr. Robert Kirby stated that he went to the plaintiff on the 23rd of April last about the note. On the 16th Mr. Stevens sent for the plaintiff and asked him for his bill, which he refused to give up: sent agnin on the 18th with the same result. Witness saw plaintiff yesterday and offered to pay Rs. 450 himself, rather than see the defendant's property seized; but plaintiff refused to take it. Witness offered that amount because he understood that expences had been incurred for costs in the action. He was quite certain that he did not make the offer at the instigation of the defendant.

The plaintiff was then examined and stated that he advanced 103 Rs. to the defendant, at least his former partner had done so. A promissory note was taken for that amount and for the interest which amounted to Rs. 134-4-0 due on a former note. Plaintiff said that the defendant and Arnell were both customers of his so that he advanced Rs. 125 in cash which with Rs. 26 interest and one rupee for the stamp made up Rs. 152 The note was to be paid by instalments. The money Rs. 125 was paid in five notes for twenty-five rupees each. The note was signed and attested. The plaintiff here produced his books in which he showed where the transaction was entered.

The attesting witness deposed to the passing of the last note.

His Honor in giving judgment went very minutely into the case, and said that if the defendant had been assisted by a professional gentleman his defence would have been fraud. From what he had said it appeared that he understood that the first note was to have been cancelled when the second one was passed. At the same time it appeared that the plaintiff wanted the signature of Mr. Arnell to the second note, and retained it in his possession as security. His Honor after going very carefully through the facts of the case said that he was bound to give a verdict against the defendant, for the amount claimed.

Verdict accordingly.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Friday the 13th June 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 179 of 1862.—Sholapoor.—Jadowrao bin Tatyashet *vs.* Vitul Dhondo Bhojunge.

Special Appeal No. 206 of 1862.—Poona.—Govind Ramchunder Apshingkur *vs.* Bhugwunt Balajee Muyeed.

Special Appeal No. 4347.—Dharwar.—Spa Naik bin Bistapa Naik *vs.* Govind Apa bin Balapa, deceased, his sons and heirs Aunapa and Kristnapa, Minors, their mother and guardian, Ambava.

Special Appeal No. 43 of 1861.—Ahmednuggar.—Joburmal and Hazareemal, the latter a minor, his guardian the former *vs.* Sukharam Wd. Bhugwuntrao.

Special Appeal No. 54 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur.—Oopal Pandoorung *vs.* Chundoobaee Wd. Noor Mahomed.

Special Appeal No. 88 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur.—Dhondo Dadajee Shett *vs.* Rughoonath Myaal Gupade.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

Kurrachee, 7*th June* 1862.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Tilly* leaves this evening for your port, and I avail of the opportunity afforded of sending you this scrap. Well-*impromis*, there is the weather. The whole camp and town complain that it is hot, nasty and disagreeable. A fat friend likens it to a fiery furnace at mid-day; while at night we have but a scanty allowance of comfort. Faint with the day's work, and with a brain fatigued, we indulge the fond hope of enjoying the balmy blessings of soft sleep, but it is all illusive, for the appearance of nocturnal demons in the shape of fleas and mosquitoes dissipates all ideas of a refreshing and invigorating slumber, leaving us to envy the mortal who philosophically resigns himself to the tender mercies of his tenacious and irritating enemies, and rises to welcome the morning rays with life and gaiety. The sky for the past week has been overcast with thick leaden clouds, and our peripatetic barometers vaticinate we shall have a downpour ere long. We do hope it will pepper fast and furious, allaying the flying, blinding dust, moderating the feverish heat, and converting our gutters into sounding watercourses. It is rather blustrous to-day, and the direction of the wind is westerly. Writing on this subject, a local print records the death in a district in Kohistan, of a Duffedar of the Kurrachee Mounted Police, from a sun-stroke. He was on duty at the time, and exposed himself to the ardent rays of Sol: he fell fainting. There was no shelter near him, nor any murmuring spring wherewith to slake his thirst, and so he lay down utterly helpless, and soon his soul was disengaged from its encumbering dust. This should be a warning to the soldiers of the garrison not to expose themselves unnecessarily to the sun in this trying weather.

The Union Club *alias* the Kurrachee "Athenæans" of 1858, have challenged the Station Club to a friendly match at Cricket, to come off about the middle of next week. Good sport is anticipated, as many of the Athenæans are trained players, though I agree with some grandmamas in thinking, that it is sorry sport to see a number of young men scampering about on the cricket field bathed in a sea of perspiration. This is certainly not the season to dislodge a stump, or "urge the flying ball."

The employés of the Scind Railway are curious to know, and it is very natural, how the trial of Mr. Walker, an engine-driver, will terminate. This gentleman is now in Bombay awaiting his trial in the Supreme Court for having been, it is said, in that uneviable condition when no twelve honest and conscientious men would have sworn to his sobriety. He was at the time in charge of the train from Kotree, and it is a wonder that no accidents occurred, as three or four scores of passengers were in the carriages, who were rather bothered to know the reason why the train was worked at an unusual speed. If the charge, a grave one indeed, is proved against him, a severe example should be made of Mr. Walker, so that he might be held up *in terrorem* over railway mechanics and drivers who are given to the *intemperantia bibendi*; for people don't relish their bones being broken and their neck and spine in danger, though it might be sport divine to reckless engine-drivers. What makes it imperative that the accused should be severely dealt with is that, this is not the first offence for which he has been brought up! Some six months ago, a guard lost his life, it was said at the time through the carelessness of Mr. Walker. The unfortunate deceased was engaged in shunting some trucks on to the siding at Mulleer to keep the line clear. Walker, who was bringing in the train from Joongshai, perceived this, but took no step to avoid the danger, thinking as he said, that it was impossible to avoid a collision. Be this as it may, but the consequence was that the guard was jammed in between the buffers of the cars he was pushing along. The man was frightfully crushed, and expired instantaneously. An investigation in the Kardars, and, subsequently, in the Deputy Magistrate's Court took place; but the accused was acquitted, though people thought the evidence given in the case sufficiently damnatory of manslaughter. He certainly has many good tracts of character, and among them we may reckon amiability and freedom from a quarrelsome disposition, though, on the other hand, he is said to enjoy a reputation for the success and energy with which he uses the *argumentum bacculinum*. If he is condemned, then, his "occupation's gone."

A marshal of a jail, intoxicated with a little brief authority, and exercising it with an imperiousness arising evidently from an inflated notion of the dignity and privileges of that exalted office, has afforded another striking illustration of the evil consequences attending the elevation, to situations of responsibility and trust, of men having rather confused notions on the important matter of *meum* and *tuum*. Mr. Kinnersley has been indicted before a Deputy Magistrate well known here for his legal attainments, on the charges of malversation and misappropriation of Government money to the time of nearly a thousand rupees; and the evidence tendered in the case was so strong and convincing, that he now stands committed to take his trial at the Kurrachee Sessions, commencing to-day, which will be presided over by the Magistrate, Mr. Kemball. Mr. Kinnersley's pleader represented that the accused was entitled to the privilege of being tried before a jury; but his arguments were demolished by the solicitor for the prosecution, who referred the Court to the fact that the prisoner was not born in wedlock, etc. etc. After sundry other arguments in support of the motion, the case of a person charged a year or two ago with wife murder in Kurrachee, and whose case was decided by the ordeal of a jury, being specially mentioned, the Deputy Magistrate held that the objection of the Government prosecutor was sound, and he ruled accordingly. The evidence in the case disclosed a state of things in regard to the manner in which the jail factory accounts are kept and the imperfect supervision exercised by the police officers, truly discreditable to the Government; and were it not owing to certain accidental circumstances, and the circulation of reports in private circles, which led to the discovery of the fraud brought to light, it is difficult to say to what lengths *Kinnerslian* practices would not have been carried. One wonders that the prisoner should have engaged in such discreditable transactions as those alleged against him, when it is remembered that he was holding a responsible appointment, entitled to the perquisites of his office (plums in no wise to be despised) as a kind of remuneration for his trouble, and a salary sufficient in all concrience to maintain a man of his position in society in sufficient respectability, to command respect, to enable him to perform his official duties with effect, withstand temptation, and keep his character free of soil from shady proceedings. Mr. K. has not a few friends in Kurrachee, and they are rather nettled to find that he is to be tried without a jury: and it is thought that an exception should have been made in his favor for as the "Our Paper," which has given a true expression of the public wish in the matter, remarks: "it is to be hoped so reasonable and just a request (to be tried by a jury of Europeans) will be granted, as without a jury the interests not only of the accused, but of Eurasians generally, will not allow the matter to rest there."

How the moonshee and others of the jail factory will fare is as yet a mystery; for no actual criminality has as yet been found to attach to them. Regarding the employment of the lower classes in our public offices, I ween there are few points on which more care is required than their selection. The importance of this is very often overlooked by our officials, and the consequence is, that we find the majority of our native writers and secretaries men of irregular habits of life, destitute of intelligence and even of good character; and in whose supposed fidelity and competence they are forced to repose, without the power to check and correct their designs and inclinations to intrigue. It is said that the native writers of the factory will be dismissed from their appointments; while as regards their accused master, it is hoped that, like the Babylonians of old, he will pass through the furnace without having an "hair of his head singed."

A shameless wretch, not yet discovered, has had the audacity to enter the precincts of the R. C. Chapel, abstract the contents of the poor-box, and make his exit, thus robbing the widow and orphan dependent upon the charity of the congregation, of their mite. May the curse of the widow, which it is fabled is never exhausted, light upon the head of the miscreant! It is suspected that the wretch is the identical one, whoever he may be, who recently paid an unceremonious visit to the convent here, and performed a bold operation at noon day—that of walking off with a parcel of Mocha, leaving, however, a favorable impression upon the minds of the noviciates as to his bibulous propensenties by his having preferred that which "cheers but not inebriates" to strong waters. This occurrence did not in the least interfere with the performance of the usual vespers, which were gone through with undiminished fervour and earnestness, despite the absence of the delicous stimulant.

An order which is carried out in other cantonments is quite obsolete here. I allude to the bazaar order requiring all natives residing in choppered tenements to keep a couple or so of chatties of water at their doors to be handy in case of a fire breaking out. Our Cantonment Magistrate should enforce the order, on the principle that "precaution is better than cure,"—the more so, as the slightest spark will set on fire the bazar huts; and the natives are not very careful where and how they carry on their culinary operations.

The following figures, not before published, show the amount of traffic on the Sind Line for the week ending the 11th May:—

Line 105 miles—and Stations 6.

Coaching	Rs.	3,064	0	3
Merchandise		11,615	2	9
Total	...	14.679	3	0

The receipts for the previous eighteen weeks amounted to Rs. 1,54,019-4-5; and the weekly average during the past nineteen weeks Rs. 8,878-13-10. The weekly average per mile is stated to be 8,456. The number of passengers booked during the week under notice was 2,326; while the quantity of goods in weight was maunds 94,300.

The dissolution of the Bombay Volunteer Carps has had the effect of inducing the officer in command of our redoubtable Corps to revive the drooping spirits of its members by announcing that there will be a rifle match on the 10th inst., when the prizes of 20, 15 and 10 rupees respectively, will be contended for, the competitors finding their own ammunition, and not depending upon the charity of the Government! The average number attending drill is not much more than a half a dozen, who require a patient ordeal before they can be set up as model soldiers. It is gratifying to record that their professions of loyalty, devotion and patriotism are not mere verbiage, signifying *nothing*. This little band may for all we know ere long be summoned to serve their Queen and country in high positions, and by their exertions, add to the power and character and glory the English nation! They have been already immortalized in the brilliant pages of the Army List, which of itself should urge them on to preserve the hitherto unblemished character of the Corps, and prevent its sudden annihilation. The enthusiasm of the Parsee members is, I regret to say, on the wave, their grandfathers and aged relatives being impressed with the conviction that by constant association with the Christian members they will be tempted to lay aside the *Khordaacesta*, and ultimately throw away their *Sadra* or sacred string! Entering the domicile of a Parsee Volunteer the other day, I discovered, in a corner of the room, an Enfield that had not known the luxury of oiling these six months at least: a conclusive sign of the decline and ultimate fall of the gallant Parsee Rifle Company. *Apropos* of the Corps, our little Elphinstone Street was a few days ago thrown into a state of great consternation, by a report set in circulation to the effect, that one of the gentleman Corporals of the Corps, and the senior partner of an emminent firm, had fallen from the verandah of his house to the depth of two and twenty feet in a state of somnambulism! On the servants and friends residing in the house coming to the scene of the accident, the unfortunate Volunteer was observed sprawling on the ground, his night habiliments begrimed with dust, and his long wavy hair thoroughly dishevelled. Near his side was discovered fragments of what must have been originally a huge Trichinopoly. A goodly number of neighbours ran to the spot with the utmost promptitude; and after a careful examination they were happy to find that with the exception of a dislocated thigh bone, he received no serious injuries. His friends carried the gallant Volunteer to his bed and a Surgeon was soon in attendance; while the neighbours and other spectators soon after separated to their respective houses, Mr. Jenkins bidding Mrs. Smith good night, and Mrs. Smith cooly remark- [illegible] iant Corporal is perfectly recovered, and will be able to compete in the forthcoming Rifle Match, having carried off several prizes on previous occasions. To conclude.

To-morrow evening there will be a sermon preached, and a collection made, in the Episcopal Church by the Rev. W. Watson on behalf of the Church Mission at Kurrachee. The operations of the Mission are crippled for want of funds, and this is the time for its friends to come forward and give out of their abundance.

SATTARA.

We are glad to hear that it is proposed by the new Governor of Bombay to make Sattara once more a military station; a rank it held in former times until the troops were removed by Sir George Russell Clerk.

Sattara certainly should be a military station. Not only is the Southern Mahratta Country entirely surrounded by native states, but the province itself is infested by "budmashes," and men of unsettled pursuits, not favorable to good government.

During the mutinies of 1857 several persons were blown away from guns through the activity and vigilance of Mr. J. N. Rose, of the Bombay Civil Service, then Collector of Sattara. This at once checked the rising of the Southern Mahratta Country. Sattara moreover is on another account likely to be the centre of conspiracies. It is one of the two ancient capitals of the Mahratta power. Poona, the other, is occupied by so large a force that violence is out of the question, and this circumstance renders it of still more importance to occupy Sattara too. Sir H. B. E. Frere could not adopt a wiser policy of administration than the step he is now said to contemplate.

Sattara is moreover a healthy station, and severa visitors from the hills have determined to reside there for the monsoons. House rent and living are both cheap.—*Poona Observer, June* 10.

THE HILLS.

Since the last week, or more, we are daily visited with smart showers of rain, which last for some hours without intermission. These with the showers which we had at intervals during the month before, and beginning of last month are all ready exhibiting their beneficial effects. Whichever side we turn, the verdure which meets the eye is beautiful, and our different plantations here and within the neighbourhood cannot fail to benefit largely by these, and the additional showers which must be looked for until the frosty season commences.—*Neilgherry Star, June* 4.

SIND.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR 1861-1862.

In the report of the Committee of the Chamber for 1860-61 reference is made to a Petition addressed to the Post Master General praying for direct steam communication between this Port and Suez. To this Petition an answer has lately been received stating that the prayer could not be granted under the present contract with the P. & O. Company. The Committee have done nothing further in the matter, but think the Chamber might again urge the matter on the attention of Government—as the present Mail Contract with the P. & O. Company expires in a few months.

In the report above alluded to, reference was also made to a Memorial addressed to the Governor of Bombay in which was embodied several drawbacks to the prosperity of the Port. Of these—the delay in receipt of Mails from England has been partially remedied by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company having been superseded by the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company which is carrying the Mails in a satisfactory manner.

A Stamp Office—and also a Small Cause Court have been established—both are found to be great boons to the place.

On the other hand the request to have Troop Ships taken up here has been refused on the plea, "That the Commissary General (of Bombay) assured Government that there are not the means at Kurrachee of provisioning vessels for the conveyance of Troops from thence to England." The Committee think Government might have enquired into the matter, and not have relied on the assurance of the Commissary General, who of course wishes ships to be taken up in Bombay. It is well known that pure spring water can be obtained here in any quantity and provisions would be procurable if there was a demand for them—as well as in Bombay.

During the past year the attention of the Committee has been directed almost entirely to local matters. They have urged on Government the great inconvenience caused by the present positions of the Post Office and Telegraph Office and have pleasure in informing the Chamber that new Offices are to be erected in a very convenient locality for the mercantile community. The Supreme Government have sanctioned a large sum for the Telegraph Office which is to be commenced forthwith.

The new building for the Custom House Department is completed and the establishment have moved from their old office this month.

The attention of the Committee has also been directed to the present heavy Port Dues charged on vessels frequenting the port. After laying the matter fully before Government and stating how much [illegible] the Port, the Committee regret to state that G[illegible] have refused to alter these charges on the p[illegible] the Port Dues ought to meet the [illegible] Committee have not had the means of [illegible] expenses of the Port, but if as is supposed [illegible] the establishment of the Guard Ship [illegible] —(which is nearly a raft without [illegible] board and which is used for [illegible] is included in the Port charges—and [illegible] Government establishments, no doubt the[illegible] must continue high if they are to meet expenses. Commodore Wellesley in his report on the subject says: "The Port of Kurrachee is an expensive one for ships to visit, but then I fear it is nature only that can be held to blame, which in forming such a Port has attached to it difficulties in regard to navigation and capacity which entail expense on their frequenting it." This the Commitee entirely disagree with. The Port is probably one of the easiest to approach of any in the world, so much so that there is not a sea-going Pilot employed attached to it. The bar has been gradually deepening of its own accord year by year and the Tug steamer which the Port Officer formerly ordered to be used by almost every vessel entering and leaving the harbor has now that a private tug is here been found to be of little use as almost all vessels which have arrived and left for the past twelve months have sailed to and from their anchorage grounds. The Committee would accordingly take the liberty of differing from Commodore Wellesley as to nature having formed an expensive Port. It is Government that makes it one not nature.

During the past season the trade of the Port has been greatly injured by the adulteration of almost every kind of produce offered for sale—and the Committee have done all in their power to put a stop to it—meetings have been held with the principal natives—buyers have signed agreements only to purchase in certain terms—but everything has been found ineffectual. The Committee think the matter might be referred to the Commissioner in Sind with a request that some law should be passed on the subject. No doubt it is a difficult matter for Government to interfere in the quality of produce and still purchasers ought to be protected—and when prices are high natives should be prevented by law from destroying the produce by adulteration so as to increase the quantity. This year white Teel seed the Chamber are aware has come to market with 20, 30, and in some cases 40 per cent. of dust and rubbish—while in former years from three to five could be calculated upon as the loss in cleaning. This is owing to the very high prices paid and the great demand there has been for France, native dealers seeing this eager demand throw in dust and rubbish, and the purchaser probably having a chartered ship to load is compelled to take it.

The Trade of the Port during the past season has greatly increased. Cotton has become a considerable article of export. At this time last year scarcely a bale was procurable—now the amount offering for sale in the bazaar is over 15,000 maunds—and large supplies are daily being shipped to Bombay. From the Custom House returns as furnished by the Collector the amount of Cotton shipped during the past four months of the year has been—

To Bombay		25,375 cwt.
To England		5,255
		30,630

The Kurrachee Press Company's Screws have been found quite insufficient to meet the demands upon them and new Steam Presses on the most approved principle are on their way out from England. It is thought that these Presses will have a great effect on the trade of the Port, as the want of light Freight for ships prevents many from loading here and makes the rates for seeds often higher than the article can bear, which causes it and other produce to be sent via Bombay.

Indigo has also been shipped in large quantities to England both direct and via Bombay. The quality is inferior to either Bengal or Madras and the way it is manufactured is objected to in the Home markets but this it is hoped will be remedied ere long.

The crop of Oilseeds last season was small and inferior, this season however it is reported to be both in Sind and the Punjab very large—and already the amount of Teelseed being shipped shew a great increase on last year.

The trade in Salt has been very large during the past year, about 20,000 tons having been shipped to Calcutta.

The Sind Railway has for eight or nine months been in working order. The Traffic which was at first miserably small has now increased to such an extent that the Company are quite unable with their present rolling stock to overtake it. It is believed that their workmen are busily employed making trucks as fast as they can, still with the great amount of produce expected from up-country; during the next few months, it is feared they will be unable to carry all that is offered them.

It is belived that Government are opposed to any further outlay on the line as they think the present trade in Cotton which is one of the principal articles the Railway are carrying will cease on the termination of the Civil War in America. This the Commit- [illegible] it is most suitable for the China market and will be shipped largely to that country. The natives also are beginning to see the advantage of time in bringing their produce to market, and almost all prefer the railway when practicable to the risks and delays of sending their produce by boat to the mouth of the Indus and there transhipping it to Kurrachee.

During the past twelve months the project of connecting Kurrachee with the Indus at Jurruck has been revived—and a Company called the Oriental Canal and Irrigation Company formed in London. It is believed they have applied to Government for sanction, &c., and taken all other necessary steps to commence without delay. This Canal is a scheme which the Chamber have all along advocated as one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred on Kurrachee, and the Committee accordingly trust Government will give it every support.

A Company has also been formed to connect India and England by Telegraph via the Red Sea—and Government have in contemplation to lay down a line by the Euphrates Valley route. The former it is thought will be attended with great difficulty and the line will be even if successfully laid liable to constant interruption. The latter it is thought is much more feasible, and it is to be hoped Government will proceed with the matter.

With regard to the internal affairs of the Chamber—several Members have resigned and one firm has been expelled for sending an offensive and insulting letter to the Chamber refusing to withdraw it when called upon.

The Treasurers' accounts shew a balance of 956-0-2 at the credit of the Chamber.—*Sindian, June* 7.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

The following indicates progress in both attack and defence. The Armstrong 300-pounder has begun its work; and an iron embrasure has been constructed, impervious to that shot. There's nothing like iron for war-ships or land-defences.

Important Experiment at Shoeburyness.—Captain Inglis's shield or embrasure, manufactured by Messrs. C. J. Mare & Co., was tried at Shoeburyness on Friday, the 10th inst., in the presence of Sir John Hay, chairman of the Iron-Plate Committee, Colonel Henderson, Colonel Taylor, commandant, Captain Inglis, and a number of Engineer and Artiliery officers, Professor Poles, Messrs. C. J. Mare, Hawkshaw, Hughes, Clark, Scott Russell, &c.

The result of the trial was most satisfactory both with regard to the quality of iron and the construction of the shield. The programme ran thus:—

Two rounds from Armstrong's 40-pounder, 100 yards range.
Two rounds from Armstrong's 110-poundder, 200 yards range.
Two rounds from 68-pounder service gun.
One round from Armstrong's new 300-pounder.
A salvo of two 68-pounders and three 110-pounders.
Two rounds 140-pounder Armstrong shunt gun.
Four rounds 68-pounder service gun.
One round 140-pounder Armstrong shunt gun.
One round 300-pounder Armstrong, all at 200 yards range.

None of the shots went through the shield, and the whole of the back struts and rivets stood well, in fact they never were moved, so it is not improbable that wrought-iron embrasures can be made invulnerable.

We cannot help referring to our impression of March 8th, when we stated:—"We understand that Messrs. Mare and Co., of Millwall, have suggested that it would be desirable first to submit the mass of iron to the action of the steam-hammer, and when the metal is well welded, to place it between the rolls so as to ensure the advantages to be derived from both systems."

These remarks were verified in the present trial—the bars composing this shield having been first hammered and then rolled—and they have proved, under actual experiment with the Armstrong 300-pounder, to be the strongest iron ever tested at Shoeburyness. We have every reason to believe that the Iron-Plate Committee have now got the iron they have so long sought for.

We have not only learnt by this experiment that wrought iron is the proper material for the defences of the country, but we can form a good opinion of the rapidity with which they can be constructed. This shield arrived at Shoeburyness on Monday morning, and the parts were landed about two p. m., when Mr. Hughes and a party of workmen, assisted by a few labourers, commenced to erect the same, and notwithstanding that it rained the whole of the time, it was ready by two p. m. on Tuesday (24 hours), either to be shot out of as an embrasure, or to be fired at as in the present instance. We have no doubt there will be further trials on this system carried out by the Iron-Plate Committee.

A Remnant of Antiquity.—A singular remnant of that olden period is still kept at Brussels, local papers noticing on Sunday, the 19th, the usual celebration by a simultaneous peal from all the belfries of that city in honour of the Ladies' Vigil (*La Veillée des Dames*), the origin of which evening chimes on that anniversary dates as far back as the first Crusades, A.D. 1100. It is now 762 years since the fair dames of Brabant kept wake and watch for the expected return of their husbands or sons from the Holy Land, and their joyous welcome on that winter night has been uninterruptedly commemorated; among the humbler classes absence from the household on that eve is unheard of.

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LITERATURE.

[redacted]GLISH ABROAD.

urday Review, May 3.)

who go on the Continent, there es as familiar to most of us as the alk down the Strand. There are abby genteel people who set up French or German town, and pass e in flirting, fighting over a chap- their beggarly contrivances to seem e. There are the great people and the sham great people who rake the capitals of Europe by turn, and go to Paris and Vienna simply because they are tired of, or are expelled from, London. There is, again, the happy holiday crowd which rushes for an outing up and down the Rhine, and talks of glaciers and moraines. But none of these people are very characteristic of England. They are abroad without having any especial reason for being so. They use the Continent as a place of refuge—a Zoar from severe morals and duns and *ennui*—or else as a great Champ de Mars, in which they exercise themselves and strengthen their insular muscles. But there are also English people who live on the Continent in a much more serious way—who are compelled by business to be there, or who have wishes and tastes that can only be gratified by the treasures which some foreign capitals possess. It is from persons like these, and not from the seekers after pleasure, or cheapness, or health, that foreigners chiefly get their ideas of what Englishmen are. For they alone are brought into relations more important than that of dinner at tables-d'hote with Continentals, and more intimate than that of grinding up the same mountain road, or waiting in the waiting-room of the same station. They also alone exhibit to English observers how the English character really stands with reference to Continental trials, and troubles, and pleasures, and alone show the real oddities and weaknesses and strength of Englishmen. They are by no means a set of people to be very enthusiastic about; but yet there are many of them who [redacted] tion from Continentals, even ction. diplomatic body, who natu- ttention of foreigners. They nder that marvellous creature taché. It is the peculiar hob- s to care nothing for their pro- seldom even condescend to know the people of the country in which they reside. If a few great ladies are fashionable they go to their parties, simply because it might be supposed that they were not invited if they did not go. They let themselves be seen where being seen is a credit to them. But as for taking any interest in the people whom they come across, or visiting where they are not obliged, or knowing anyone because that person could tell them something worth hearing about the country, they no more think of it than the King of Siam thinks of the debates of the House of Commons. They rarely take the trouble to learn the language, and still more rarely read the literature of the country to which they have been sent. Why should they, so long as they are placed in a world where French will do for conversation with all educated people in anything like diplomatic altitudes, and where French novels are produced in an inexhaustible quantity? As a general rule, the British attaché holds the politics of the Continent in the utmost contempt. He contents himself with some one sweeping phrase, such as that the French require a despotism, that the Germans are paralyzed by their Bund, or that the Italians are mad about national unity. It is a very troublesome task to understand the real state of things in a foreign country, and the attaché will not take the trouble. He does not feel any call on him to do so, or any use in doing it. If he did he might find that, just as he was beginning to make himself master of the situation, he was moved to a new station and had to begin all over again. The Continentals therefore see, in those whom England sends to represent her, the very Englishmen who most undisguisedly proclaim that things Continental are purely indifferent and uninteresting to them. The ordinary travelling Englishman likes to pick up a little information, but then he has the pleasure of novelty, which the attaché has exhausted, and he can stop when he likes, and get the Continentals off his mind altogether, whereas the attaché, if he once holds himself out as desirous of information, cannot turn round at a moment's notice, and tell his well-meaning and anxious informants that he is sick of the whole thing. In the young diplomatist, therefore, the foreigner sees the most bored and cold and unsympathetic of all Englishmen, and the character is not encouraging. On the other hand, these young attachés make themselves respected. They are absolutely incorruptible; and a person who would under no circumstances accept a bribe, however disguised, is worth looking at on the Continent. Then they are remote from the faintest suspicion of political intrigues. They cannot be supposed to be labouring in an unfair way for the advancement of English interests, as they obviously do not labour at all. There is nothing to be got from them, and nothing they wish to get; and the Continentals are so accustomed to the contemplation of petty manœuvring that [illegible] while they wonder at peo- [illegible]

Business, and especially [illegible] public works, has introduced to the acquaintance of the Continent another large class of Englishmen. Europe from Calais to Constantinople, has been overrun by a legion of Engineers, surveyors, contractors, and company-mongers. Of course, there are honest and eminent and trustworthy men among the number, but the men are not calculated to give a very favourable impression. After we have exhausted a short list of well-known names we come upon a smaller fry who have made the Continental world very sick of English capitalists and their myrmidons. The foreigners have been in many instances pillaged and humbugged and left in the lurch by English adventurers to an extent that is not very creditable to the English name. The great reason is that the Continent has, in two ways, offered a very favourable field for thriving on human credulity. In the first place, foreigners are profoundly ignorant of England. They merely know that English people are very rich, and they would like to get hold of some English money if they could. They, therefore, lend a willing ear to every plausible tale. An adventurer without six-pence comes, describes himself as a millionnaire, boasts that he has the Bank of England under his thumb, and that Palmerston will order the Mediterranean fleet wherever he pleases. Ah, says the charmed foreigner, we know your Bank of England, we know your Palmerston—and so they do; but they do not know that the Englishman addressing them has about as much to do with the Bank of England as he has with the Lamaserai of Khounboom. They accept his overtures and grant him a concession. He treats their little difficulties with the most lordly indifference. He speaks of a tunnel through the Alps, a viaduct ten miles long, or the filling up an arm of the sea, as if English enterprise and a few hundred francs would soon settle trifles of that sort. The Continentals are delighted, and begin rather to despise their granite rocks and their bottomless lagoons, which they used to think presented engineering difficulties. They know an Englishman that treats these little obstacles as mere child's play, and in a month or two their railway will be made. The adventurer comes to England, and announces that he has got hold of a really good thing. He has done the Continentals, and can offer a concession that is worth a fortune. Puffing and jobbing get up a company with a little money, about a tenth perhaps of that which is required. Then the works are commenced and everyone is happy. The tunnel is going to be made the next week, and the lagoons are to be crossed the week after. Suddenly the money stops. There are no more works done—there is no one paid for what he has done. Everyone is ruined except the adventurer and his friends, who retire to Peckham or Clapham as rich bankrupts with a comfortable independence. Thenceforth the views of the suffering Continentals as to English honesty and English capital are not quite so bright and enthusiastic as they were. Fortunately, the possibility of such things happening grows daily less as foreigners gain a sad experience: and, as a general rule, the Governments of France, or Germany, or Italy, will now lend their countenance to none but sound eterprises. Still the memory of the past survives, and the British contractor and jobber is not a favourite in most Continental countries.

Much the most creditable set of Englishmen residing abroad are those who go there because they find in some foreign country facilities for studying literature or art which they cannot find elsewhere. Some people like a literary or artistic life, even when they do not care to write books, or have not the ability to use the chisel or the paintbrush. A foreign, and especially an Italian town, has great attractions for them. In the first place, the climate and the beauty of everything give them constant delight. If a person is born with a keen sensitiveness to sweet sights and sounds and scents, life is doubled in its harvest of pleasures by a residence in a country where eye and ear are constantly delighted. The m[illegible] de with a literary and artistic turn are merely r[illegible] and have no creative power. In Italy they can gratify their receptive faculties. They need not pretend to create in order to feel that their intellect has its proper play. They can find food for the mind and constant occupation without being goaded by a sense of duty into writing a book that is worthless, or painting a wretched picture. In England, literature and art are held to come to nothing unless they take the form of production. But in Italy they are merely the enjoyment and occupation of the individual. It is a common notion in England that such a life abroad is somehow wrong. The person leading it is said to do no good. Of course, if he neglects obvious duties in England to go to Italy, he does neglect these duties and there is an end of the question. He cannot at once be neglecting duties and acting rightly. But, supposing he is quite free to choose his place and manner of life, it is still thought more morally right that he should live at Cheltenham than that he should live at Florence. The feeling that dictates this opinion is a very natural one. We owe ourselves to our country, and England has the first claim on us. And there might be nothing to say to this unless it were true—as it is true—that England gains greatly by the residence abroad of Englishmen with serious tastes and pursuits. Persons of this sort afford the most ready and the most pure channel through which the thoughts of the English nation and of foreign nations mingle with each other. Foreigners will not show their best side except to those who show their best side to them, and it is only when they can find English people desirous and worthy of a real intimacy that they glide into those confidential relations of daily intercourse in which the real character and the deeper feelings of men and women are developed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.
Bombay, 7th June 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 25th INSTANT.

		Rs.	As.
Home News	April 26 and May 3	1	0
Saturday Review	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Bell's Life	April 20 & 27, & May 4	1	14
Naval and Military Gazette	April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	8
Weekly Dispatch	April 27 and May 4	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times	April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News	April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal	May 1	0	8
Evening May	April 18 to May 2 (6 papers)	2	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILKMERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods, Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs. 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenic, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped, Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gross de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced. Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans.

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton, Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss Me Quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs.	60 to 600.
Rings	" "	10 to 300.
Necklets	" "	30 to 250
Ladies' Chains	" "	50 to 300.
Albert do.	" "	40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
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Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers Milliners Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

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PER steamer *Benares*: Ladies' Penia Flounce Dresses, Ladies' Choice Coloured Shanghae Dresses, besides great many Fancy Articles. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE & PESTONJEE, China Depository, No. 27, Apollo Street.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhoea, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fate but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and sever, symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practically carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

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25 Cases of Thick Blue Window & Door Glasses, Felt Hats, 10 Cases of Reel Thread.

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6 Pieces of handsome Brussels Carpeting.

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AT 1 P. M.

A Pallenquin shaped Shigram in good condition, a Brougham with Horse and Harness.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

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A Double Barrelled Rifle in Case, by *Westly Richard*, with apparatus complete.

A Mahogany Square Piano, by *Doring & Co.*, nearly new.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th June 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

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No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

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ON MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

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800 " " Longcloth.
900 " " Madapollams.
1000 " " Jacconets.

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An assortment of fancy Jewellery, consisting of Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Earrings, &c. &c.

THE CLIPPER YACHT ECLIPSE.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street the above beautiful Yacht, the winner of the several races in Australia, with her Mast, Yards, Sails and Anchor, &c., as she lies near Mazagon Bunder, she is about 15 tons burthen and Cutter Rigged.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Action at their Rooms:—2 Cases Books ex *Speedy* and two ex *Land O'Cakes*, comprising—Adam Brown, Adventures of Willis the Pilot, Arthur Arundel, Poe's Poetical Works, Goldsmith's Poetical Works, Recollections of a Detective Police Officer, Robinson Crusoe, Rural Sketches, Swiss Family, Robinson, Sports and Pastimes, Adventures on the Phillipine Islands, Uncle Tom's Cabin, All in the wrong, by Theodore Hook, The Attractive Man, The Bride Elect, Cavendish, Albert Smith's Comic Tales, Courtship and Wedlock, The Deserted Wife, The Flying Dutchman, Godfrey Malvson, Jack Brag, The Jilt, Legends and Stories of Ireland, Life of a Beauty Lottery of Marriage, Love Match, Precept and Practice, The Port Admiral, The Widow and the Marquis, Woman of the World, Experiences of a Barrister, Naval Heroes of Great Britain, Scalp Hunters, Trial and Triumph, Handy Andy, The White Wolf of Brittany, The Madman of St. James, The Jealous Wife, The Count of Monte Christo, Memoirs of a Physician, The Wood Rangers, Lady Jane Grey, The Young Husband, The Pretty Cousin, A Warning to Wives, Confession of a Pretty Woman, Revelations of a Catholic Priest, Stories of the Peninsular War, The Marrying Man, The Refugees, Breach of Promise, Confession of an Etonian, The Regent's Daughter, The Young Widow, Harry Hamilton, Widows and Widowers, The Black Pophet, Phantom Regiment, The Inheritance, The Cardinal's Daughter, Tales of the Coast Guard, and two or three hundred other Works, all of which will be on view the day before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold at their Rooms, their usual Auction, when they will also submit to auction at 2 P. M.

2 Shares in the Seventh Bombay Laudable Society, particulars of which will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints " 7-8 "

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 12th June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Coloured Chintz, and Prints, &c. &c. few pieces of different coloured coarse cloth &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in three Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June.

LOT NO. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2 and 3.

LOT NO. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

LOT NO. 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by lot No. 2, on or towards the West by a place called "Thanuck," on or towards the North by lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore's passage, forming part of the adjoining property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th June 1862.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 30th August 1861.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG'S COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

SAML. H. MABREY, M. D., *New York.*
CHAS. W. REVILOAN, M. D., *Wis.*
WM. H. SIMMINGTON, M. D., *Illinois.*
THOS. J. JOHNSON, M. D., *Missouri.*
WM. C. KITTREDGE, M. D., *N. Hampshire.*
JAMES T. MOTT, M. D., *Indiana.*
JNO. Y. TERRINGTON, M. D., *California.*
WM. Y. ASHTON, M. D., *Louisiana.*

Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Wampsville, N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available.—

			Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per	Bottle	3	6
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	"	Box	0	9
Fever and Ague Remedy	"	Box	1	2
Sarsaparilla Compound	"	Bottle	2	4
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	"	"	2	4
Dysentery Syrup	"	"	1	2
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	"	Pack	0	9
Children's Panacea	"	Bottle	1	2

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly & Hore,) Solicitor.
Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds " 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged: no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupee 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, June 1862.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

Market Harborough. Inside the Bar	3	12
The last of the Incas. By G. Aimard	1	8
Life and Letters of the Rev. H. Martyn, B.D. By the Rev. J. Sargent, M.A.	3	12
The Quiver; designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vol. 1	3	8
Psychological Enquiries. Part II. By Sir B. C. Brodie	3	12
Essays on Scientific and other Subjects. By Sir H. Holland	10	8
The Old English Gentleman	1	8
Hugh Miller's Essays—historical and biographical, political and social, literary and scientific.	5	12
The Martins of Cro-Martin. 2 vols. By Lever.	6	0
Ellice; a tale. By L. N. Comyn	7	4
The Works of Thomas Hood. Vol. 2	4	8
The Book-hunter, &c. By J. H. Burton	5	12
Rev. R. Gleig's Life of Wellington	11	4
The Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. 2 vols. By Mrs. Oliphant	23	4
Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, &c. &c. 2 vols. By F. L. Olmsted	15	12
Dodd's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, of Great Britain and Ireland. 1862	8	0
Burns' Poems and Songs. With Life, by Dr. J. Currie	2	4
Robin Hood: ballads and songs, &c. &c.	2	4
Melibœus in London. By J. Payn	2	0
Canada and the Crimea, &c. By Major Ranken, R.E.	5	12
Elements of Medical Zoology. By A. Moquin-Tandon. 124 Illustrations. Translated by R. T. Hulme, M.R.C.S.E.	9	8
Agnes of Sorrento. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	5	12
The Queen of Hearts. By W. Collins	3	12
Graham on English Style, &c.	4	8
Angus's Handbook of the English Tongue	3	4
Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece	2	12
The Student's History of England. By D. Hume	4	12
Dr. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, &c.	6	8
Martin's Illustrated Natural Philosophy, &c.	2	0
Wynter's Curiosities of Civilization	4	8
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. 1st and 2nd series in one volume. By Fanny Fern	2	12
Beale's Illustrations of the constituents of Urine, &c.	5	12
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits, and Calculi	6	8
Key to Hunter's Arithmetic	0	12
Lea's Illustrated Byron	10	0
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe. 2 vols.	9	0
Sketches of Rural Affairs. By Mrs. C. Tomlinson	1	12
Dynevor Terrace: or the Clue of Life	4	8
The Horse. By Youatt. New Edition 1861	6	12
Knowles's Elocutionist	2	12
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, &c.	4	8
Church Psalter add Hymn Book. Canticles, Psalter, Hymns	1	8
Ditto Ditto	2	8
Ditto Ditto	3	12
The Edinburgh Review for April 1862	4	8
The Quarterly Review for April 1862	4	8
Hart's Quarterly Army List for April 1862	6	12
New Artillery Field Exercises. August 1861	1	4
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade-Mecum 1861	7	12
Carpenter's Manual of Physiology 1856	7	12
Kirk's Physiology 1860	7	12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine 1861	7	12
Fownes's Manual of Chemistry 1861	7	12
Tyler Smith's Manual of Obstetrics 1858	7	12
Royle's Materia Medica 1856	7	12
Gray's Anatomy	18	0
Guy's Physician's Vade-Mecum. By Dr. Hooper	7	12
The Surgeon's Vade-Mecum	7	12

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED SINCE JANUARY.

Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management Pp. 1112	5	12
Revd. A. R. Willmott's English Sacred Poetry of 16th to 19th Century	15	12
Illustrated Natural History—Mammalia. By Revd. J. G. Wood	13	8
——— Birds Ditto	13	8
Schoolboy Honour; a tale of Halminster College.	2	12
Jas. Grant's Jack Manly's adventures by sea and land	3	12
Sir J. Herschel's Physical Geography	5	12
Alfred Austin's The Season; a satire	3	12
Brigg's History of The Nizam, 2 vols.	22	8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 44	4	0
Ranking's abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 34	4	8
Illustrated London News, vol. 39	13	8
Once a Week, vol. 5	5	12
All the year Round, vol. 6	4	4
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 4	5	12
Patterson's Essays in History and Art	9	0
Collyns' Notes on the Chase of the Wild Deer in Deven and Somerset	12	0
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Shelton's The Historical Finger Post, &c.	2	12
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Vol. 1 Works of Thomas Hood	4	8
Vol. 1 to 3 De Quincy's Works	9	12
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Miss Stewart's Rosedale; or the deserted Manor House	3	12
Kehl's History of Discovery of America, 2. vols.	12	0
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Eadie's Ecclesiastical Cyclopœdia	6	8
Mrs. Valentine's Leighton Manor &c.	1	8
Timbs' Schooldays of Eminent Men	3	12
Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope	1	4
Melville's Market Harborough &c.	6	12
The Family Treasury for 1861	5	12
The Leisure Hour for 1861	4	8
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Eliot's Adam Bede	4	8
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Private Diary of Duke of Buckingham &c. 3 vols	21	0
Jeafferson's Olive Blake's Good Work. 4 vols	21	0
Recreative Science, 3 vols. handsomely bound	18	0
Windham's Notes in North Africa	3	12
The St. Aubyns of St. Aubyn. 2 vols.	11	4
Cabinet Pictures—modern artists	6	8
Reade's The Cloister and the Hearth. 4 vols	21	0
The Family Friend, July to December 1861	2	0
Poetical Works of Samuel Rogers. Illustrated	2	12
Spencer's Turkey, Russia, the Black Sea, &c.	2	0
Caleb Stukely. By S. Phillips, Illust	1	8
Bartlett's The Footsteps of Our Load and his Apostles in Syria	7	8
A tale of the Retreat from Cabool	2	4
Croker's Fairy Legends and Traditions of South of Ireland	3	12
Day's Down South, or The American War, 2 vols.	15	12
Father's Coming Home! A tale	2	4
A. Trollope's La Beata	3	1g
Red, White, and Blue: Sketches of Military life 3 vols	21	0
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Colonel Shaffner's The War in America	5	12
Kemp's Wild Dayrell; a biography of a gentleman exile	5	12
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Dr. Guthrie's The Way to Life	3	12
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Men who were earnest &c.	2	8
Hearts of Oak; or Naval Yarns	5	12
Horæ Subsecivæ. By Dr. J. Brown	5	12
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Gifts and Graces. By the author of "The Rose and the Lotus."	5	12
Scrutator's The Country Gentleman 3 vols.	21	0
Maurice's Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, &c.	7	8
W. H. Maxwell's Life of the Duke of Wellington, vols. 1 and 2	15	0
[Vol. 3, completing the work, the best ever published, will be out in June, Rs. 7½]		
Dr. Cumming's The Millennial Rest	5	12
Chambers's Household Shakespear, vols. 1 to 5.	13	12
Ainsworth's, The Constable of the Tower	3	12
Dr Gairdner on public health in relation to air and water	5	12
The Child's Picture Books of Birds and Quadrupeds. Each	3	0
Passages in the life of a Young Housekeeper	1	12
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Revd. F. Calder's Scripture Stories for the Young	2	12
Lady Dunbar's Family Tour round Spain & Portogal	3	12
Kingsley's Alton Locke	3	4
Wanderings of a Bible	0	12
Two Christmas Days	0	12
Poems and Pictures Illustrated	10	0
The Art Album 16 Pictures	10	0
Moore's Irish Melodies &c. (Words and Music)	7	8
Life and Epistles of St. Paul. 2 vols. By Conybeare and Howson	9	0
Gunshot Wounds. By Dr. P. L. Appia, &c.	4	8
Jas. Grant's The Captain of the guard	1	8
Tales from Blackwood, 12 vols. in 6	18	8
——— Bentley, 4 vols. in 2	4	8
Dr. Inman's Theory and Practice of Medicine	7	8
Cust's Wars of the 18th Century, 5 vols	18	12
Tom Brown at Oxford, 3 vols	21	0
Malton's Illustrated Company and Battalion Drill	9	0
Scott's Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer	9	0
Revd. W. T. Wilkinson on Education, elementary &c.	2	4
The Six penny Magazine, vol. 2	2	12
Barber and Howe's History of the United States.	18	12
Home Treasury of Old Story Books	1	12
Lever's Jack Hinton	1	8
Vol. 8 Macauley's History of England	4	4
Every Boy's Stories. Illustrated	3	12
Odling's Manual of Chemistry. Part I.	6	12
Jukes's The Student's Manual of Geology	9	8
The Port Admiral	1	8
David Copperfield, vol. 1. Illustrated edn.	5	12
Book of Dates, or Treasury of Universal Information	5	12
Spedding's Letters and Life of Francis Bacon 2 vols.	18	0
Dr. J. W. Mallet on Cotton growing in N. America	5	12
Lord W. Lennox's Recreations of a Sportsman, 2 vols.	15	12
Last Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning	4	8
Ludlow's Speech of the United States, &c.	6	8
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——— Husband and Wife. Ditto	0	12
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Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL REFEREES.

THE Directors beg to intimate that on and after the 1st instant, Medical Referees will receive a Gold Mohur for every Report given on the Company's Forms, *whether the proposal be accepted or declined*, and without reference to the sum to be assured or the term of years for which the Policy is requested.

This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only.—Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company at those places as has hitherto been the custom.

EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay June, 1862.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 66.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	[redacted]	[redacted]
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	[redacted]	[redacted]
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	[redacted]	[redacted]
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	[redacted]	[redacted]

4.—[illegible] benefits arising from a participation in the profits are [illegible] experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selec[redacted] the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fo half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum wil added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the whole of *Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance not under *Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	33	33	35	35	46	40
Reduced or Present Rate	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1862.

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